■ SPECTRUM

Most West German women are not keen on women's lib

At the time when the Suez Crisis overshadowed daily political events it was discovered that 47 per cent of women in the Federal Republic did not know where the Suez Canal was. But only nineteen per cent of men asked at the time fell down on their geography.

Another survey at that time showed that forty per cent of the fairer sex and only ten per cent of the stronger sex could not explain the political terms "right" and "left".

Yet political emancipation of women has been with us for over half a century. In 1918 women in this country were given the right to have a say in political affairs, to vote and be voted for.

But, although there are more women voters than men, women tend to take a far more passive role politically. In the Bundestag, the provincial assemblies and local governments there are very few women members.

Dr Margarete Heinz, who earnt her scholastic spurs at the Institut für Gemeinwohl (Institute for Common Welfare) in Frankfurt has collected and commented on all data on the theme of women and politics in her book *Politisches Bewußtsein der Frauen* (Political Awareness in Women) published by Wilhelm Goldmann Verlag, Munich.

The authoress gives much consideration to the reasons behind women's lack of interest in politics. Taken individually these reasons may seem to have many ramifications, but at root they are all part of the ideology of what is feminine, and that precludes women having any political judgment.

Men, it would appear, have done such a thorough job of persuading women of this that the fairer sex now readily believes it.

One indication of this is the result of a survey of school-leavers from a Stuttgart girls' highschool. Eighty-eight per cent of the young ladies saw the main fulfilment of a woman's life in the home and marriage.

Another survey conducted among the housewives and Mums in this country showed that women are still by and large filled with traditional ideas of the role they should play in life. A good two-thirds of them agreed with the suggestion that the household is a woman's domain, outside work was for the man of the house.

This is an attitude that is being carried on to the next generation. Girls who start taking an interest in political affairs are given no encouragement. Mothers tend to look suspiciously on daughters who have political ideas and schools give them little political instruction. What little is learnt of politics in school is usually negated by the feminine environment in which they are forced to move.

The influence of social studies in schools today is likely to be felt only by those pupils who have already gone through a political awakening, in which case it may increase their desire to study politics. But for those who are not interested this kind of instruction is not likely to sow the seeds of political awareness.

A study by Manfred Teschner states: "It is only when pupils come from a home where the family is interested in political affairs that they will have their political awareness heightened by lessons at school."

What can be done to help the mass of women take a greater interest in democratic political institutions and break down the gap between them? How can women be made more and more into the actively involved citizens which are the backbone of democracy, which would also be to their own personal benefit?

Helge Pross, a Professor of Sociology at Giessen University, poses this question in a foreword to the study by Margarete Heinz. She answers it without hesitation: "I do not believe that anyone has the absolutely correct and at the same time practicable answer to this question."

If we are to find better ways of solving this problem and helping women, she says, the first thing to do is to find out why this special role for women has arisen, why the chasm between them and the world of politics is greater than it is for men, which itself is great enough to pose a problem for democracy.

Since all attempts to clear up why women are not interested in politics have failed to throw any light on the subject, Helge Pross states, the Professor from Giessen asks another question: "Why has the ideology of what a woman is and should be survived so long and proved difficult to kill off? What vested interests are constantly bolstering it up? And why is the division of labour between the sexes the same as it was in the days before the industrial revolution and modern democracy?"

The usual answer, that women are made that way, that it is in their nature to be a wife, mother and charlady, is itself an ideology and has been disproved theoretically by science and in practice.

And pinning the blame on the capitalist constitution of the Federal Republic is of little use. The same applies to the Soviet Union. There women have just as many opportunity to develop their personality outside the political sphere, yet political decisions are taken by the men there just as much as in West Germany.

Gerhard Weiss

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 February 1972)

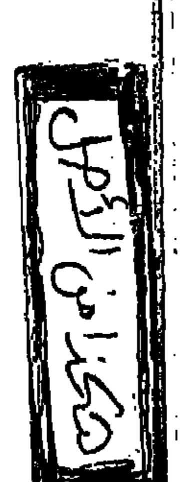
Call me Frau

From now on official bodies in the country will address all adult women married or single, as "Frau" unless the woman in question specifically states that she wishes to be known as "Fräulein".

The lady Vice-President of the Bundestag Liselotte Funcke (FDP) wrote personally to Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher thanking him for allowing this point in his circular of January.

Frau Funcke has been working for years to break down the barriers of prejudice that she believes surround unmarried women. This new ruling has succeeded in introducing replacement decree of 1955 whereby unmarried women who wanted to be known as "Frau" had to state this expressly.

(Die Welt, 4 February 1972)



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Bundestag debate highlights Ostpolitik controversy



It would hardly be surprising if the politically interested general public were to wonder whether, after the three-day marathon Bundestag debate on the Eastern Bloc treaties, nothing more had come of the battle of words than the coalition and the Opposition once again agreeing to disagree.

This would nonetheless be a mistaken impression. Let yourself not be distracted by the fog of emotion and tactical manoeuvring from processes of political development, do not feel your prejudices are borne out by the televised debate and you will then realise the debate proves that, even with a slender majority ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw will not cause an irreparable rift in the Bundestag.

This is not to say that there will be no more harsh exchanges prior to ratification, but the conflict will not be so far-reaching that ugly scars remain. A phase of gradual relaxation is in the offing.

Both the government and the Opposition are involved. Despite occasional reversions to demagogy and ideology both appear by and large to have succeeded in discussing the treaties objectively and raising debate from the troughs of mutual accusation to the level of normal parliamentary give and take.

At the same time the significance of the decision has not been made to appear harmless or trivial. The repercussions for the climate of political opinion in this country cannot fail to be beneficial.

Actual differences of opinion are not put to rest and contradictions not wiped off the slate by nothing that the Opposition Christian Democrats are prepared to renounce the use of force, consider treaties with both the Soviet Union and the GDR to be within the realms of possibility and are not opposed in principle to cooperation with the East.

These are fundamental prerequisites that clearly differ from the policies pursued over the past twenty years, and it is indeed because the Opposition is not determined to stick to its policies of yesteryear that the ruling Social and Free Democrats are in a position to gain more leeway for Bonn's policies of the future – towards both the East and the West – despite the narrowness of their parliamentary majority.

The only party to remain fairly firmly opposed to the treaties is the Bavarian CSU even though the four requirements CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss stated to be essential prerequisites for a policy of peace in our time were negotiated almost to the letter by the coalition.

The Christian Democrats, being a wider-based party, proved to have a more subtle approach, though at times glaring differences of opinion came to light.

Rainer Barzel, the Opposition leader, is pursuing a zig-zag course with the aim of offending no one, Gerhard Schröder, Christian Democrat ex-Foreign Minister, is not for nothing keeping quiet about the Berlin Agreement and Richard von Weizäcker, another Opposition spokesman, well realises that his speech almost amounted to a plea on behalf of the government's policy.

Christian Democrat Werner Marx delivered a first-rate performance as the watchdog every parliamentary party has and needs in order to intimidate political opponents. This role is, albeit, not even taken seriously by political comrades.

Differences of opinion will not disappear overnight once the treaties are ratified. Enough matters of principle remain and the Opposition made it only too clear that their alternative approach amounts to more than mere root-and-branch rejection of the government's proposals.

The Opposition would prefer to progress at a different speed using different methods and harbouring different hopes and fears. This reduces the differences between the two sides to a normal and tolerable level of controversy for a parliamentary democracy.

What is more, three-line whips distort the true picture. Were it merely a matter of the treaties and not of their domestic repercussions the government's majority would probably be greater than the close shave that was bound to result from the strict enforcement of Party discipline with the coalition's paper majority of six.

No one can seriously believe that every single Opposition MP is firmly opposed to ratification of the treaties for reasons of conscience. Party discipline will work, but more for domestic party-political reasons than on the strength of the treaties themselves.

The ruling Social and Free Democrats may also have wondered whether to allow a free vote but with such a slender Bundestag majority can hardly allow themselves the luxury – not only because of the international political consequences of rejecting ratification at this stage but also because it is a matter of life and death for the government.

It is hard to say which criterion weighs more heavily in the minds of the men who decided to enforce strictest Party discipline. Yet although a three-line whip renders the division somewhat unrealistic it will make life with the treaties less complicated than many people currently expect.

There will always be a minority that

Continued on page 5

The 'great debate' on ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties began in the Bundestag on 23 February and lasted three days (Photo: J. H. Darchinger)

Peking communiqué avoids main issue – relations with Russia

The world cannot be the same after President Nixon's Peking visit. The 1,500 words of the final communiqué merely hint at what is a far-reaching political, diplomatic and emotial change that is bound to have repercussions on the whole gamut of international affairs in East and West.

In the communiqué the United States expressly embraces the five principles of peaceful coexistence as formulated seven years ago at the Bandung conference. This represents a crucial change of mind on America's part, particularly in Asian eyes.

Following publication of the communiqué Henry Kissinger, the President's National Security Adviser, put it more pragmatically in conversation with the Press. "As we agree with the principles," he said, "we were giving nothing away by including them in the communiqué."

The four most important points of the final declaration amount to there being foreseen at some stage soon a wide-ranging exchange of journalists, scientists, athletes, artists and so on.

Talks on an intensification of mutual trade are due to begin shortly. The third point involves limited diplomatic recognition. A high-ranking American representative is to hold diplomatic discussions with the Chinese leadership from time to time.

The fourth and most important point concerns Taiwan and the fate of Nationalist China. The Americans are gradually to cut down their troop strength in Taiwan, but only as circumstances warrant.

Mr Kissinger has given an undertaking that the United States intends to uphold its defence commitments to the Chiang Kai-shek government in Taiwan but that Washington is in principle prepared to reduce its military presence there as international tension relaxes.

The status of Formosa was that presented both sides with the greatest diplomatic and political difficulties. Yet oddly enough Taiwan is of minor importance compared with the major topic of the summit conference, an issue on which both sides are advisedly keeping quiet.

The major issue is, of course, the two countries' relations with the Soviet Union and thus their concept of what one might call the world order.

It will take months if not years before tangible results ensue from the words of the communiqué, but it may take even longer for the rest of the world to adapt politically, diplomatically and emotionally to the change.

For the time being there can be no telling what effect the Peking summit will have on the Vietnam war. There has been no official confirmation but contacts with the North Vietnamese and Cambodians will have taken place in Peking.

It is a well-known fact that the Chinese cannot be particularly interested in an overhasty American withdrawal from South-East Asia. Similarly, within the scope of the general rapprochement between the United States and China the US withdrawal from Taiwan is relegated to minor importance.

In Indo-China Peking must be interested in combatting Soviet influence with American assistance.

India and Japan have already voiced anxiety, not to say frank dismay at the demonstrations of Sino-American friendship in Peking. Japan feels itself to have been outflanked, not to say betrayed and isolated, and India might well be tempted to depend even more on Moscow. At home

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■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Peking visit is a watershed in international affairs



Mr Nixon's fascinating visit to Peking started nothing new. The changes began last year when the news of his intention to visit China broke.

Since then world affairs have been on the other side of the watershed of which the President spoke. The international system is in the process of transformation.

Changes have long been in the offing, delayed only by years of warfare in Vietnam. The US-Soviet rule of two has given way to a rule of three involving any number of conceivable variations.

Any two of the three great powers can now join forces on one issue or another, in varying combinations, mutual consideration, rapprochement or check and balance.

This rule of three already heralds the next structural change, the addition of Japan and an integrated Western Europe to make world affairs a five-cornered contest.

There will be more movement than under the predominance of two superpowers, but also less stability. The situation will be more uncertain. National interest will play a larger part than ideological considerations.

On a somewhat larger scale there will, as it were, be a repetition of the five-cornered power constellation, with varying participants, that kept the balance in Europe between the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 and Bismarck's Berlin conference of 1878.

Comparison with a balance of power with which Europe has been familiar for centuries, a balance characterised by, say, the Treaty of Utrecht that ended the War of the Spanish Succession or the Congress of Vienna that ended the Napoleonic wars, ought not to mislead people into feeling they are familiar with the new patterns yet to emerge.

Too many factors are still uncertain. One of the main differences is that it is no longer first and foremost a matter of predominance in Europe, which was the main issue at stake in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The new rule of three of America, Russia and China involves another central issue that will remain the major issue when a five-cornered contest develops.

Four of the five will be Asian powers. This shift in emphasis from Europe to Asia marks the real end of the Second World War. The treaty situation in Europe has been accepted. The Four-Power Berlin agreement and Bonn's treaties with the Eastern Bloc prove the point.

Clashes on the Ussuri, the Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean, America's withdrawal from Indo-China, Peking's admission to the United Nations, Russia's siding with India and China's with Pakistan in the recent hostilities are all characteristic of the new structures of conflict.

In all spheres of world affairs amendments have been rendered necessary, some minor, others more considerable.

In Nato's case there has been the increasingly urgent American call on Europe to contribute more towards its own defence. Moscow's eagerness to bring about a Berlin agreement is similarly attributable to China's new role.

Moscow has been increasingly irritated by the changing situation. It has, for instance, taken a firmer hold on the regimes of Eastern Europe.

The repercussions on Asia have been even more apparent. The Indo-Soviet pact and the division of Pakistan would have been difficult to visualise had it not been for the new relationship between China and America.

One needs only to recall the Soviet mediation that led to the Tashkent Agreement to see how the Indian subcontinent is now influenced by the conflicting interests of the new rule of three.

The three powers' clients in Asia – China's and America's included – are confused. Above all Japan, now confronted with the necessity to formulate a foreign policy rather than a foreign trade policy, is confronted on three sides with the need to come to a decision.

There is America and the joint security pact, China, which by refusing to conduct direct negotiations with Tokyo hopes to bring influence to bear on the present Sato and a future Fukuda administration, and the Soviet Union, which now seems prepared to hand over the southern Kurile islands in the hope of winning over Japan as a partner in containment of China.

America is paying a price for this new flexibility. The downpayment was a loss of prestige roughly commensurate with the howls of triumph in the UN General Assembly when Taiwan was evicted from the Security Council.

America has also sustained a loss in credibility with its allies in Asia, a loss that has not been without efect on Nato. This was bound to be the case.

Washington's new mobility in world affairs presupposes a withdrawal from the Asian mainland and an agreement with the Chinese leaders on spheres of interest.

China may not yet be a superpower but will be the major power in the Far East and South-East Asia.

This will probably mean not a system of Chinese satellites but graduated forms of neutrality to which Mr Nixon will have to agree if he wants to regain balance with the Soviet Union.

What the President will have brought home from the Chinese capital is not only a personal contact with the Chinese leaders but some idea of the degree of reliability of China as a partner in US foreign affairs.

Will China in future attach greater importance to national interest than to a revolutionary mission? What policies will be pursued by the successors of Mao and Chou En-lai?

And regardless whether or not the visit sheds more light on these considerations there is no going back. The watershed has been crossed.

Günther Gillessen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 February 1972)

The new style of the new UN Secretary-General

DIE WELT

Kurt Waldheim of Austria, the new UN Secretary-General, has evidently put his mind to taking over office from his Burmese predecessor, U Thant, by adopting different methods.

He is a traveller, having headed for Africa twice in six weeks. The first occasion took him to Ethiopia for the Security Council debate on Africa, with a quick stopover in Kenya. On 6 March Waldheim is off to South Africa on an official mission.

This second destination, the white republic in the south of the black continent, a country repeatedly condemned by the UN and the Security Council as a racist mischief-maker and arch-enemy, clearly indicates that Waldheim's tactics differ from those of U Thant.

U Thant was also invited by Pretoria to discuss on the spot the topics that have caused such a hue and cry in the United Nations: apartheid and South Africa's administration of South-West Africa.

U Thant, however, was unwilling to talk with a government that the General Assembly had "stripped" of South-West Africa in 1966 but demonstrated the UN's impotence by refussing to budge. U Thant preferred not to visit South Africa.

It many, of course, be that he stayed where he was in New York in order to retain the good will of delegates to whom contacts with the powers that be in South Africa represent vile perfidy.

Kurt Waldheim seems unconcerned by considerations of this kind and is viewed differently by South Africa. Mr Vorster's government extented the invitation to the UN Secretary-General despite the fact that the Security Council in Addis Ababa empowered him merely to pave the way for self-determination and independence of South-West Africa.

Dr Waldheim is felt to be a man who is willing to see and judge for himself and not merely a message-boy for people Pretoria considers to be radical and extreme in their demands.

Kurt Waldheim's visit to South Africa proves that the dialogue commenced between white South Africa and a number of black African countries is conceivable at UN level.

Is this an indication that the United Nations too is increasingly coming to realise that reasonable discussion of controversial topics makes common sense?

Hinrich Groh

(Die Welt, 21 February 1972)

Moscow apprehensive about Nixon's visit to Chou En-lai

Now that Mr Nixon's Peking visit has got under way there has been a change of view in Moscow. Initially it was felt that the visit was primarily a piece of electioneering; the current feeling is the it will have unpleasant consequences on world affairs.

This conclusion is warranted by the greater breadth of reporting and the selection of material, Moscow choosing to speak with the tongues of its allies in the Eastern Bloc.

The following considerations are emphasised:

– Peking's lack of concern about American air attacks on Vietnam would make it appear conceivable that agreement has been reached with the United States on a solution to the Vietnam problem.

– The Chinese leaders are intent on gaining powerful support for their markedly anti-Soviet line.

– It can be assumed that in the course of time China will cooperate more with the United States and intensify its attempts to divide the Communist movement.

By means of a special process of selection from the Eastern Bloc press these views are being presented to the Soviet public.

Leading Soviet papers too, *Pravda*, for instance, are also providing a wider news coverage of President Nixon's Peking visit than at first.

One report was nearly 100 lines long. This alone shows that Moscow now considers the visit to be strategic rather than tactical in importance.

Pravda emphasises two comments, the one being Chou En-lai's pointer that the door has been opened to cordial relations with the United States, the other Mr Nixon's statement that America and China have common interests over and above their differences.

Then there is the report that the Chinese authorities have forbidden Soviet embassy officials in Peking to lay wreaths on the graves of Soviet soldiers killed in action against Japan in Manchuria.

In private conversation Russians sound a worried note about future developments. China is a topic that is coming at the Soviet public from all directions, including the Bundestag in Bonn.

Pravda recently reported that the Opposition in Bonn have called for a concerted policy on China in order, as the Soviet commentator put it, to gain Chinese support for their revanchist goals.

There is a widespread feeling of uncertainty and alarm about the possible consequences of the Peking talks. It is evidently with this in mind that greater mention is being made of the strength of the armed forces.

Film reports on the 54th anniversary of the foundation of the Red Army were more detailed than usual, including snippets from manoeuvres.

Soviet Defence Minister Gretchko noted in *Pravda* that an increase in Soviet armaments was an objective necessity because the United States headed the forces of aggression and was in the process of building up an enormous military potential.

The Soviet authorities are awaiting the outcome of the talks before commenting in depth. It is nonetheless already apparent that Moscow hopes to counter closer cooperation between America and China by rapprochement with Japan and closer cooperation with India.

What is more, the Soviet Union is determined to make propaganda capital out of the dialogue between America and China in the developing world and the international Communist movement in order to weaken Chinese influence in both.

Heinz Lathe

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1972)

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■ OSTPOLITIK DEBATE

Brandt: Integrity of German nation preserved



There was no shift of fronts between the government and Opposition when the first reading of the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties took place in the Bundestag on 23 February. This introduction to the three-day debate on the treaties and hence the whole framework of the Ostpolitik and German policy of this government made it clear that the opinions of the SPD and FDP on the one hand and the CDU and CSU on the other as to how a relaxation of tension between East and West in Europe should be carried out are still diametrically opposed.

At the start of the debate Chancellor Willy Brandt delivered this year's state of the nation speech. He stressed that his government was prepared to include the borders of the German Democratic Republic when dealing with renunciation of the use or threat of force.

He mentioned the following points as being binding to an equal extent in the government's future German policy:

– Adherence to the principle of self-determination.

– The integrity of the German nation.

– Relations between the two German states backed up by treaties.

Elaborating on this last point the Chancellor said that the coalition government was prepared to create general treaties as a basis for relations with the GDR after the completion of the general transport agreement.

He said that it would be essential to take into account the fact that treaties between the two German States would be just as binding as treaties between any other States, that the Four Powers would not lose any of their rights and that despite all the differences between West and East Germany the two States would remain part of one nation. He stressed that West Germany should not be regarded as foreigners in the GDR and vice versa.

The Chancellor expressed his satisfaction that in inter-German relations the expectations of the government had been borne out by important and practical achievements. He particularly welcomed the postal agreement and the first agreement between the Federal Republic and the GDR on Berlin. (Photos: dpa)

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1972)

Barzel: Treaty is ill-considered and misleading



Opposition leader Rainer Barzel said that his party's rejection of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties was based on the principle that peace and detente were impossible without human rights and the right to go where one pleases, especially in the case of Germany.

The most important thing Herr Barzel found lacking was a treaty to improve the situation of people in Germany, which the Chancellor himself had said was the main aim. He suggested that the two treaties should be put on ice until such an agreement had been worked out.

According to Barzel the governments in Moscow, London, Paris and Washington are aware that the treaties could be made acceptable to the CDU/CSU,

– if the Soviet Union would take a more positive attitude to the EEC,

– if the right of self-determination were included in the text of the treaties,

– if a binding agreement were made that all Germans should be allowed to travel where they please.

This would mean that the East would have to give up its attempts to destroy the EEC and Nato by means of a pan-European conference.

Peace and detente policies worthy of the name must open up frontiers for people and ideas and must be free from ulterior motives of lust for power and striving for hegemony. They must show mutual will for reconciliation and respect of elementary rights.

Barzel said: "Our answer to this incomplete, ill-considered and misleading treaty is: not in this form!"

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1972)

Scheel: Dire consequences of non-ratification

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, who first formally introduced the two treaties, saw them as a "centrepiece of peaceful coexistence between West and East and of security in Europe".

Elaborating on this Herr Scheel said that the practical significance of renunciation of the use and threat of force was that Moscow no longer had claims to the right of intervention under the enemy State clauses of the UN Charter.

He stressed the perils of rejecting the treaties, which he said would destroy any chance of achieving a relaxation of tension between West and East Europe for the foreseeable future.

At the same time West Germany's allies in the Western world would see a failure of the treaties to pass the Bundestag as a "blow to their policies for relaxing tension".

Herr Scheel said that the normalisation of relations envisaged between East and West was the actual aim of the treaties and pointed the way to the future.

Pointing out that another war would probably mean the end of human civilisation on Earth the Foreign Minister said that the government would have been in dereliction of its duty to uphold the welfare of the people if it had not attempted to contribute towards detente.

Among other arguments from the Opposition benches Scheel set out to defuse was the accusation that the treaties were detrimental to hopes of reuniting Germany and the claim that the treaties took no account of the right of self-determination. He said that every Bonn government saw it as its duty to work for unity.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1972)

Strauss: Treaty gives too much away to Russia



Franz Josef Strauss, Chairman of the Christian Social Union, has been asking questions about the motives of the East Bloc treaties, their sense and their place in the events on the international scene. He stated that the Bonn government resorts to a new excuse for the treaties every time one of the explanations of their policy falls down.

The CSU Chairman made the following comments among others:

These treaties do not serve the cause of reconciliation of peoples, but simply satisfy the wishes of their communist overlords. According to Strauss they do not offer any guarantee of human easements and the immediate consequence of them is a hardening of oppression in the interior and a strengthening of demarcation lines. In this respect they do not serve the cause of national unity.

The treaties with Warsaw and Moscow do not, in Strauss' opinion, help towards detente but provide a solid basis for the continuation and entrenchment of the present line. Furthermore Soviet territorial claims are backed up.

Strauss sees the treaties as providing encouragement for left-wing extremists since they can justifiably claim that these treaties are the fruits of their twenty years of fighting which have been denied them by the East Bloc policies of all previous democratic governments.

These treaties would lead to a European move for peace along Soviet lines which are anathema to the formation of a Western European political community. As a result of these treaties the Federal Republic would be made a tool of the Soviet Union's foreign policies.

Strauss feels that these treaties do not make peace more secure but rather give

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the Soviet Union covering fire in its stand against Red China and thus serve an aggressive policy. He said that anyone who goes deeply into the nature of these treaties feels that once again Germany is able to give direction to policies for good or evil and therefore a No to the treaties in this case is the lesser of two evils.

(Die Welt, 25 February 1972)

Punishment and crime compared in two Germanies

The fundamental differences between the free democratic set-up in the Federal Republic and the State-socialist system in the German Democratic Republic stand out against the points in common between the two parts of Germany with regard to crime and punishment.

Both parts of Germany are having to deal with a growing wave of juvenile crime and both parts of Germany are at present trying to push through legislation to relax the abortion laws.

These are facts emerging from the first far-reaching comparison of the legal systems west and east of the demarcation line. They were announced by the Bonn government via the medium of the Chancellor's speech in the Bundestag on the state of the nation.

The 339-page analysis covers all aspects of law and was drawn up by an independent panel of scholars under the leadership of Peter Christian Ludz, a sociologist.

Egon Franke told the press that this material had been revised and added to in recent months. Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher was particularly critical of the way the report failed to express the gap between lay in theory and law in practice in East Germany. The difference has been given fuller treatment in the revised version of the analysis.

In the introductory chapter on "the constitution and law" it is stressed that Basic Law in West Germany rests on the principle of the divisions of power and parliamentary democracy, while the constitution of the GDR is designed to serve the development of the socialist society there and the aims of the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

As a result the GDR did not allow appeals in cases of breach of the constitution. The ways of law in East Germany are straight and narrow and judges do not enjoy much independence.

Among the comparisons made by this analysis are the following parallels:

1) In both States the proportion of juvenile crime over the whole sweep of criminal activity is increasing. This is a greater problem in the GDR than in West Germany.

2) In both East and West Germany theft is far and away the most prevalent crime, making up 64.3 per cent of crime here and 48.8 per cent across the demarcation line.

3) In the GDR and FRG there are plans to slacken the laws forbidding abortion.

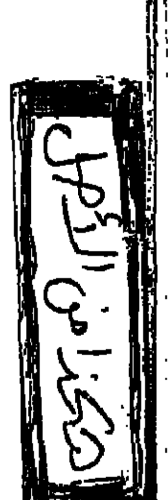
4) In both States there is a tendency to cut the official figures to crime by ignoring minor offences when statistics are drawn up.

5) In both the Federal Republic and the GDR it is intended to make drunken driving a major offence even if there is no evidence of the driver being an actual danger. There as here a fine of up to 1,000 Marks will be imposed.

On the other hand there are major differences in attitudes to crime and punishment in West and East Germany. The GDR still retains the death penalty. And the GDR's stiff penalties for activities against the State and attempting to leave the country illegally have no equivalent in the Federal Republic.

A spokesman for the CDU/CSU parliamentary party said that such a comparison of legal systems without subjective comment only serves to gloss over the unnatural division of Germany.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 19 February 1972)



LABOUR RELATIONS

Survey reveals automation causes intense mental strain

"Everything irritates me," a chemical worker told the works doctor as he was being examined. "Even a fly buzzing around can throw me into a temper." The young man looked tense and his movements were nervous.

He was not the only person to complain. The works doctor found the same symptoms in a hundred other workers. They all suffered from headaches, insomnia, a lack of appetite and neuroses. They were almost all in the same job – that of a controller at an automated chemicals concern.

This result of a survey by Dr. Wilhelm Nesswetha of Ludwigshafen signals a development that is influencing the world of labour more and more. The change in the production process and the spread of technology has also changed the type of strain felt on the factory floor.

As rationalisation processes are introduced and automation increases physical strain is yielding more and more to nervous and mental strain.

Dirt and sweat used to be associated with the work of an industrial labourer. Heavy manual work has been reduced in many factories now, thanks to the use of machines. Many workers only have to control or supervise machines these days.

Technological progress has of course led to improvements in the world of labour. It has freed people to a large extent from the need to perform heavy manual work and has led to a reduction in the number of industrial diseases and cases of health damage caused by dust, gases and chemical fumes.

The traditional industrial diseases are becoming rarer despite the fact that 3,425 miners in the Saarland alone died of silicosis between 1946 and 1970 and that 2,199 West Germans died of the disease in 1958 alone.

But the victory of technology is beginning to assume the proportions of a Pyrrhic victory and the much-welcomed labour-saving methods are proving double-edged.

Though the number of ruptures caused by heavy manual labour went down by 85 per cent in a factory that had switched to automation, the number of circulatory disorders, heart diseases and cases of insomnia increased. "The nervous strain is considerably more dangerous in the long run than physical exhaustion," labour doctor Professor Müller-Limmroth comments.

Nervous and mental strain can be caused by a large number of factors at a person's place of work. It can be caused by the surrounding machinery — noise and heat come into this category – by certain forms of work such as assembly-line or night-shift work, by the need to concentrate when involved in measuring work or supervision or by conflicts resulting from a poor working atmosphere.

One source for the nervous strain is shift-working which has increased considerably in the mechanised and automated concerns. As Dr Menzel of Hamburg states, reversing the biological day-and-night rhythm proves impossible even after years of night work.

Day-time production can only be achieved during night-shift if all reserves of strength are used. Mistakes are common. Industrial doctors find that about fifty per cent of all night-shift workers suffer from a lack of appetite, digestive complaints and insomnia.

Assembly-line work, traditionally linked with exploitation, is far less harmful than was once thought, industrial doctors claim. Investigations at a large concern showed that insomnia was more common among desk-workers than among assembly-line workers.

Assembly-line work only leads to a dangerous strain on health if the working routine is set too fast, leading to hasty work under the pressure of time, or if the worker is unsuited to work of this kind from the very outset, perhaps as a result of brain injuries.

The trend away from physical to mental strain in the world of labour is clearly illustrated by Dr Wilhelm Nesswetha's research. The chemical workers he examined over the years had nothing to do for most of the day. The instruments they were controlling rarely showed any defects.

In their second year as controllers these workers began to complain of lassitude, insomnia, tension and irritability. "They often use to yawn during their work, especially during the second half of their shift," Dr Nesswetha states. "Their pupils would contract and their eyes tended to gradually close."

Dr Nesswetha believes that these patterns of behaviour are the result of a new form of working monotony. Because of the boredom forced upon them many workers, especially older workers in automated concerns develop guilt feelings as they still have in their mind the picture of a hard-working labourer with blistered hands and sweat-stained shirt.

They often do not recognise that automated firms set greater store by laziness, indolence, pedantry, calmness and patience than by the traditional masculine attributes of diligence, strength and initiative.

While on the one side so many people are condemned to indolence in fully-automated factories and are threatened by "understrain", executives at the top and half way up the ladder are being subjected to more and more strain in their work. People with an instable disposition are often unable to stand up to the permanent pressure.

This is illustrated by a case described by Eckhard Weisser, another works doctor. A forty-year-old engineer, the head of a construction bureau, always complained about shooting pains in the heart, insomnia, sweaty hands and extreme nervousness.

The man told Weisser that he had joined the firm many years ago as a draughtsman with the intention of rising up the professional ladder. He sacrificed most of his free time in order to attend evening classes.



The lady at the anvil

Edda Sanstede, 26, from Bad Zwischenahn, is the first female blacksmith to work in West Germany. She was taught her trade in her father's smithy and did further stud at the trade college in Aachen. (Photo:

Dr Weisser's diagnosis of this case reads, "Before us we have the picture of a person driven by ambition who used his last reserves of strength to attain a post for which he is really not suited when his talents as a whole are considered.

"The constant feeling of having to be on the ball, not only in order to maintain the standard of living he had achieved but also due to the grim presentiment that he was dispensable, eventually led to a mental and physical collapse.

"Professional fulfilment," the report continues, "is no longer seen as providing performance at a certain position but as being the owner of a certain position. It is no longer the work itself that counts but rising in the scale of professional value . . ."

Cases of this type are difficult to treat, Dr Weisser states. This is made plain by the remarks once made to the doctor by an engineer: "I can't go on holiday. Who'll do all the work if I'm not here? "

Weisser does not believe that warning workers they may have a heart attack will have the intended deterrent effect. On the contrary, it is often possible to gain the impression that heart attacks are wanted as a status symbol that cannot be bettered, he claims.

If a person survives a heart attack, he adds, he will find it easier to change his job as the reason now is no longer the feared intellectual bankruptcy but an illness measuring up to the importance of his position.

The working atmosphere is tending to play an increasing role in nervous and mental strain. Twenty to forty per cent of all illnesses leading to absence from a person's place of work can be attribu mainly to a poor working atmosph examinations show.

This includes tension among ployees, tension between employees their bosses, a faulty communicat system, isolation and inadequate pers contacts between the intermediate lower executive with their staff.

Admittedly, there are few cases w all the blame for psycholog strain can be attributed clearly person's place of work. Most people subjected to so many stress factor their everyday life that it is al impossible to distinguish between effects they all cause. Nervous and m strain could be prompted by a pers working atmosphere but it could further fostered by conflict within family.

Researchers have already found thods to indicate and measure situat of stress as a person's place of work on the whole industrial doctors ar virgin territory when it comes to dea with psychological strain.

There are still no firm limits fixe the amount of strain a person ca expected to take at his place of When aptitude tests are made, fa little consideration is paid to sele more or less suitable workers for involving a certain strain and to kee psychologically instable persons from posts for which they are not for reasons of their constitution.

Demands for better preventive sures and an improvement in adap places of work to human needs are unheeded and industrial doctors labour researchers are in short supp this country.

The government now plans to end poor state of affairs by passing a calling on all concerns employing than twenty workers to set up a doctor and safety technician servic even this important and well-intenti law will not be able to conjure up factory doctors overnight.

An improvement in a factory's installations would certainly prov effective step in countering those at a person's place of work that sickness.

It also seems vital to place greater by the principle that men should placed above economics and to Professor Klosterkötter's warning "the crass ideology of constant pro ion rises per saldo is probably dangerous than anything else the wo labour has to offer in the wa dangers."

Dirk Schubert

(Deutsche Zeitung, 4 February

FOREIGN WORKERS

State government aids newspaper for Italian workers

Italian workers in the Federal state of Baden-Württemberg have published a weekly paper since September 1970 attempting to be a mouthpiece and platform for their fellow-countrymen.

The weekly, entitled *La Settimana*, is written in Italian and the first letters printed showed the need for a venture of this type even if most of its readers seem to have difficulty reading and writing.

Many complaints were made about trifling grievances in working life. *La Settimana* listens to them, gives its advice, provides information, translates advertisements and prints reports on events in Baden-Württemberg that Italians can attend. These include film nights, dances and language courses.

Italy in the middle of Baden-Württemberg. Everything warming an Italian's heart appears in the newspaper. There is a "girl of the week", standing by or in front of a fast car, a lot of sport, a large motoring section full of advertisements, a family corner, news from Germany and Italy and local information.

Accident reports alternate with brash headlines about the appearance of a local pop idol. In fact every issue closes with the biography of one of these celebrated *cantanti* whose names mean nothing to us but who appear before their enthusiastic fellow-exiles in concert halls in Baden-Württemberg and take part in what is in Italy a popular national sport – the *canzone* competition.

It took some time and some initial help from the Federal state government in Stuttgart before *La Settimana* was able to live up to its claim of being an aid to communication. Despite their many problems, Italians do not like writing letters.

La Settimana knows all about the innate Southern European distrust of the printed word. In Italy only twelve per cent of the population buy a newspaper.

The few people asking for advice normally have trouble with social insurance schemes. The column reserved for readers' letters often has to be filled with recipes.

But this too is practical because it is not always so easy to make anything out of the German foods in the supermarkets with Italian advertising. What is a person to make of "Sauerkraut al vino, teneri ed amabili" for 69 pfennigs?

Advice and advertising cannot always be distinguished from one another. The large number of cars and the dealers who must provide the descriptions of the models are only the most striking examples.

But *La Settimana*, selling at fifty pfennigs an issue, must break even. Apart from the initial aid granted by the Federal state's Ministry of the Interior, it has to rely on its sales. That entails caution as far as both economics and politics are concerned. *La Settimana* thus has to represent all shades of political opinion or none at all.

Searching political questions from readers and the evasive answers of the editorial staff throw some light on the dilema of a periodical catering for foreign workers in this country.

It must restrict itself to the social sector and limit itself to being an aid for foreigners in a foreign country. This means an acceptance of taboos. The best must be made the living conditions prevailing. The must be made more pleasant without grumbling – and without escaping isolation.

Readers will look in vain in *La Settimana* for such delicate questions as "true" participation in the life of the host country. Information about the foreign workers' parliament in Wiesloch is timidly relegated to a short note at the foot of a column and the editors note that a representative body of this type can have no more than a social function.

That is also why *La Settimana* does not discuss the question of belonging to a society which uses the productive power of a group to with it has assigned a place in a social no man's land.

In other words, why has it proved impossible to break the isolation of foreign workers? Why do such well-intentioned schemes as "Guests of our Guest Workers" end in failure?

West Germans simply did not accept the foreign workers' invitations. "What a pity," *La Settimana* complained. "Another chance of penetrating the wall of indifference and misunderstanding has been missed."

The interests of its working readers should have encouraged *La Settimana* to comment on a statement – once again hidden in an obscure corner – demanding that foreign workers from Common Market countries should be allowed to vote at local elections. This is an interesting point though the paper passed over it without comment.

La Settimana is therefore no more than a portion of Italy transplanted into the Federal Republic, a paper giving practical advice on how to conform and a wailing wall for those with homesickness or housing problems.

It helps to produce a good foreign worker who does not provoke the displeasure of his hosts and makes no exaggerated claims for interest. It cannot give any more help than tips on the best way to survive in the Federal Republic.

Petra Michael

(Vorwärts, 17 February 1972)

Unions oppose foreign teachers who teach undemocratic ideas

Foreign teachers who propagate undemocratic ideas when teaching children of foreign workers living in this country and use unapproved teaching material should no longer be employed, the Trade Union Federation (DGB) demands.

In a statement issued on 9 February the DGB opposed the Foreign Office view that the employment and dismissal of foreign teachers was the sole responsibility of the governments of the countries in question.

This idea has already been sharply rejected a number of times by the Education Committee in the North Rhine-Westphalia Provincial Assembly.

Like the Education Committee, the Trade Union Federation believes that the teaching of the children of foreign workers living in this country should be subject without restriction to the education ministers of the various Federal states.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 February 1972)

Integrating foreign workers has long been an important consideration for trade unions. The political parties and the towns in which these foreign workers live and work also try to ease their entry into West German society, be it in the education, labour or housing sector.

The speed and conviction with which this is done varies from Federal state to Federal state and from town to town. But progress has certainly been made. There has been an unmistakeable change in the attitude of the West German population who no longer look upon their foreign colleagues or neighbours as cheap labour (which is not true anyway because of union regulations) or even as a second-class person.

Twenty per cent of the foreign workers have been in the Federal Republic for more than seven years and their chances of returning to their homeland and their willingness to do so are decreasing all the time.

There is already a free exchange of labour within the Common Market and the new law governing industrial relations guarantees foreign workers living in the Federal Republic equal rights to their West German colleagues in firms here.

It is therefore no surprise that public discussion is slowly beginning to turn to the question of the foreign worker's right to political commitment in his new home.

Party membership for foreigners poses legal problems

The Young Democrats, the FDP youth organisation, recently suggested that foreign workers should be granted active participation in party life in the Federal Republic.

This step was obviously prompted by reports of branches of the Italian Communist Party being established in West Germany.

The Christian Democrats were quick to announce that they would welcome the participation of foreigners in the work of their local branches.

A resolution to this effect stood on the agenda of the last CDU party congress in Saarbrücken and is currently being studied by the party executive and a special commission to see what legal implications this would have.

Will foreign workers one day be welcomed as fellow party members as well as working colleagues? Up to now the statutes of the CDU and FDP have only allowed Germans party membership. The entry of foreigners into the party would entail a qualified majority of party members.

The SPD statutes do not impose any conditions of this kind and theoretically there is nothing to stop foreigners joining the party. But there are a number of legal problems such as the questions of double membership, the difficulties of naturalisation and the restrictions of electoral laws.

The party committees choosing election candidates have to be composed of members with the right to vote. Foreigners have no right of suffrage in the Federal Republic.

But can there be party members who do not enjoy all the rights that other party members have? It is possible for parties to nominate foreigners for local council committees at least even if they will not belong to the council itself?

These questions still require painstaking examination from a legal and constitutional point of view and independent of the welcome aim of integrating foreign workers into the political life of the Federal Republic.

The progress being made towards European unity which should end in political union with general direct suffrage is already an indication of the times when frontiers will pose no more problems for parties and party membership.

Hans Jörg Sottorf

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 February 1972)

Every third worker killed at work in 1971 was a foreigner

About one in three of the people who were killed at their place of work in the Federal state of Baden-Württemberg last year – 222 in all – was a foreign worker, according to a recent set of statistics issued in Stuttgart by the state Labour and Social Welfare Minister Walter Hirrlinger.

The Minister told journalists that of all working men in the state only one in seven was a foreign worker. Whereas the number of West German workers involved in fatal factory accidents dropped from 188 in 1970 to 157 last year the number of foreigners killed in the same period rose from 45 to 65.

Herr Hirrlinger announced a continuation of the state supervisory scheme for "protection of building workers" since about a half of all fatal accidents at work occur in the construction industries (46.4 per cent).

This year it is intended to keep a close watch particularly on the situation of foreign workers in this country on the building sites.

Here, the Minister, declared, the "keenest watch and controls" will be kept. Last year, according to Herr Hirrlinger 5,800 building sites in Baden-Württemberg were checked and 4,800 gave rise for concern. On 300 sites access routes were considered inadequate, on 350 sites the first-aid provisions were found wanting and on 550 building sites the fire prevention provisions were unsatisfactory.

The Ministry intends to print guidelines in six languages giving *Gastarbeiter* important hints on safety at work and at home. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 8 February 1972)

Ostpolitik debate

Continued from page 1

remains unconvinced by even the best of arguments. If as expellees, say, representatives of this minority are themselves directly affected by political recognition of the status quo that is essential if an attempt is to be made to combat confrontation, one can at least appreciate their position.

People who reject ratification because it represents a point of no return ideologically in distinguishing the nuances that emerge as new developments in detente come to light in both East and West.

Subtler distinctions were more characteristic of the three-day debate than the hammer and tongs that were also occasionally in evidence.

This applies in particular to Gerhard Schröder; an unimpeachable opponent of ratification who more than anyone else on the Opposition benches made subtle distinctions in his argument against the treaties – so much so that he earned the respect of the coalition as well as applause from his own side of the House.

Hans Reiser

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 February 1972)

Peking communiqué

Continued from page 1

this will certainly be bandied about in the United States over the months to come, but the general tendency is pro-Peking.

The Americans feel that despite their protestations to the contrary the Russians have failed to respond sufficienty to the West's efforts to reach agreement.

The Soviet Union, it is further argued, still occupies half Europe, is feverishly buildings up arms stockpiles, fostering crises such as the situation in the Middle East and showing no signs of willingness to make concessions on disarmament.

Marlene Manthey

(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 February 1972)

INDUSTRY

New BDI president holds his first press conference

Since New Year Hans-Günther Sohl has been the President of the Confederation of West German Industries (BDI), having taken over from Fritz Berg, and as such is the spokesman on economics for a large section of industry in the Federal Republic.

He has just given his first press conference in Cologne. At this it became clear that he is working on the basis that was created by his predecessor over twenty-two years. But he is not adhering to this basis quite so rigidly.

Sohl, Chairman of the Board of the largest West German steel foundry, Alfred Thyssen Hütte AG, is said to be very discriminating when he reasons, and flexibility in tactics is also ascribed to him. Bonn is expecting that when it comes to controversies between the government and the BDI these will be hammered out in a more matter-of-fact manner, but with no less vehemence.

Parallels with the farmers union and Edmund Rehwinkel as well as his successor Freiherr Constantin von Heereman seem obvious, especially with regard to what Sohl said about "companies" in general being in a poor state.

"The companies survive to a considerable extent from real capital," he said and it was this statement that became the headline. Nevertheless the BDI did not take the same line as other top men in industry who launched a campaign of advertisements at the end of last year so that the Chancellor could scarcely ignore them.

Herr Sohl obviously overshot the mark in that he gave the impression of speaking for "the" companies simply and solely and complaining on their behalf.

This is something he is not entitled to do and something that the West German Chambers of Trade and Commerce and the West German Confederation of Employers' Associations should have taken amiss.

Both represent companies including those outside the industries for example the service industries, commerce, banks and insurances.

But after this general complaint Herr Sohl corrected himself and said that falling profits, a shortage of reserves and insufficient or unjustified depreciation made it "clear" that "companies" are eating away at real capital.

He said that he could see a process of contraction coming about which could become very dangerous if nothing were done post haste to stop it.

This duty, duly carried out in a polemical fashion considering the generalisations it contained, could also in fact be regarded as a subjective appraisal and was followed by comparatively well-considered words.

Hans-Günther Sohl confirmed that industrialists must take their share of the blame for the soaring wages since the autumn of 1969. And, if you like, he gave the government credit for a certain amount of innocence with regard to the economic developments of the past years.

He gave a stern warning that no attempt should be made to manipulate industry and the economy.

Contrary to the general opinion of the BDI presidium this spokesman for industry has not expressly demanded new industrial activity to be brought about by measures such as implementation of the economic reserves by the central and provincial governments and the repayment of the temporary tax surcharge. He has only mentioned this halfheartedly.

With this appraisal of the situation and his pointers to the foreign economic influences, which the economy in this country cannot avoid being influenced by, Herr Sohl marks himself off decidedly from those who are ready to blame *every* unwelcome economic development on *one* source, namely the government.

The President avoided excursions into political territory so carefully that it must be assumed that he is reckoning on another term of office for Willy Brandt, and indeed on a cabinet in which the FDP's influence is even less than at present.

His desire to see this Bonn setup revive the tax reform efforts shows that he is worried that another time, with a different man from Karl Schiller in charge, the tax reform worked out could be detrimental to industry.

The party-political neutrality that has been exercised by Hans-Günther Sohl is an indication of anything but indifference to the economic setup.

He is all for private enterprise carrying on along the lines by which it thrives. He is all for the profit motive.

It is virtually a duty of his office to take a hard line on wage talks in order to keep costs down, but he did add that in his opinion whoever gears his production to the requirements and salaries of tomorrow will be the employer who is most successful in keeping his costs in check.

Workers also have a right to real capital. They too are gnawing away at it with short-time working or complete unemployment. That is, those that have real capital . . .

Gerhard Hoepfner

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 20 February 1972)

New trade treaty with Russia on the cards

The Bonn government is of the opinion that in the latter half of the current year negotiations could be taken up with the Soviet Union on an economic agreement with a view to working towards a new far-reaching mutual trade agreement.

As has been stated in Bonn, the government is working along the lines that the Soviet Union will give up its resistance to the idea of West Berlin being included in a new economic agreement following the signing of the final document of the Berlin settlement by the Four Powers.

Information from Soviet sources states that Moscow is not viewing the completion of an economic agreement with the Federal Republic as so pressing now as it was eighteen months ago, because the new five-year plan in Comecon countries has now come into force.

On the other hand the Soviet government is said to be afraid that before this year is out West Germany might conclude a trade agreement with the People's Republic of China while it still has the right as a nation to do so – considering that at the beginning of next year this right will be transferred to the European Economic Community and will no longer be held by individual Common Market countries.

Informed sources in Bonn, however, rule out the possibility of this country's concluding a trade treaty with Red China in the immediate future.

Further reports say that one matter that is being turned over by the Bonn government is what will happen if it is not possible to complete successful negotiations with the Soviet Union about a new trade treaty before this year is out and if the Soviet Union should then refuse to talk along similar lines with the EEC.

It is not possible to rule out the eventuality of difficulties arising as a result of the Soviet Union and the other Comecon countries insisting that in future discussions with European countries on trade and economic matters should always be carried out with individual governments and not with the EEC as a whole.

The Soviet Union's interest in concluding a trade agreement with the Federal Republic is only fostered by the fact that this would lead to a liberalisation of imports to the same degree as applies to those countries with which the Federal Republic already has a trade agreement.

Last year trade with the Soviet Union increased only slightly. Imports went up by 1.8 per cent to 1,300 million Marks and the Federal Republic's exports by four per cent to 1,600 million Marks.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 February 1972)

Farmers protest at farm produce price increase of only 5.5

From Kiel in the north to Constance in the south, from Brunswick in the north-east to Saarbrücken in the south-west Federal Republic farmers are protesting on the streets with their tractors. They are flushed with anger from tip to toe.

But this time the government is not the main target of their aggression. The target this time is the European Economic Community and the European Commission in Brussels. The Commission itself however, is basically nothing but a prisoner of the EEC treaties and the agricultural market setup as a whole.

And it is these that have made the West German farmers put up with something they are far from ready to accept. It is indeed difficult to foresee West German farmers being content with an increase of 5.5 per cent in their producer prices in 1972 – making a total of eight per cent over two years – when one remembers that in the past three years the increase in income of industrial workers has been a good 35 per cent and in quite a few cases as much as fifty per cent.

On the one hand the farmers have put up with the general rise in prices with inflation on the rampage, while at the same time the rise in income in their profession is far from keeping pace with the upward spiral.

Never before was the relationship between incomes in agriculture and industry so bad for the farmers as it was last year. One consequence of this was that 82... West German farmers gave up their holdings in the year. The land was no longer feeding the man that worked it.

It is not that progress has been lacking in farming. By means of mechanisation and rationalisation of farming productivity has been boosted at a far greater rate than it has in industry. It is quite likely that many of those farmers who went out on their tractors recently to raise a protest will not be farmers in the not too distant future.

No wonder there is criticism of ... agricultural policies that will prove more expensive and difficult to implement in a Community of ten. Costs will rise but it is not likely that the farmers will bear ... They see no way out and are taking to the streets in protest.

Karl Tigg...

(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 February 1972)

Mark revaluation has not knocked exports

Experts have been proved wrong yet again. Following the currency agreements in Washington that ended last year's crisis capital investment on Wall Street was generally regarded by those in the know on the stock markets as being a hot favourite.

The reasoning behind this was enlightening. The devaluation of the dollar would lead to an export boom and thus greater profits for US companies. Wall Street was declared 1972's top stock market.

Up till now the exact opposite of what the experts forecast has been the case. Certainly the quotations of many North American shares have risen since the doldrums of November 1971 when they were at rock bottom as a result of the monetary crisis gloom.

On average the quotations on Wall Street are at present twelve per cent above what they were three months ago. Yet the boom on other stock markets that were "going to be hit by revaluation" has been even greater than in New York.

On West Germany's stock market prices have improved by about 22 per cent since November's low and in Tokyo quotations are about 28 per cent higher now.

Developments on Japan's stock market strike many observers as being almost absurd. Taken together the devaluation of the dollar and the revaluation of the Yen amount to a change in parity of about seventeen per cent between Japan and its most important trading partner.

It seemed almost inevitable that after the Yen was upvalued and the dollar downvalued for the currency realignment that Japan's exports would be hit and inroads would be made into the country's economy.

As a result of this, international stockbrokers advised their customers to withdraw their investments from Japan. West German investment funds for instance got rid of a large proportion of their holdings in Tokyo.

Then came the surprise. Far from plunging the quotations in Tokyo reached an all-time high.

In the Federal Republic there are without doubt reasons provided by the state of the domestic economy that explain the upward trend. For instance the compromise worked out between the two sides in the metal industries on a wage deal led to the hope that ... would not see a renewed wages explosion.

But a major factor here as in Japan ... the continued hope that despite the currency burden industry will respond to the challenge and remain competitive on foreign markets.

Optimists think that West German exports will never say die. And a glance at the statistics for this country's foreign trade in the past two years justifies the optimism.

On the one hand the proponents of revaluation greatly overestimated the "restoration of stability" this was supposed to bring and on the other hand the opponents of an alteration to parity overestimated the detriment to the export market that revaluation would bring.

Both in 1970 after the revaluation of the Mark and in 1971 during the floating of the Mark our industry managed to maintain the increase in its exports. The export surplus in fact even increased slightly. In 1971 it reached 15,9... million Marks.

This is quite a respectable achievement but for two reasons it is no cause for rejoicing. Firstly the high level of exports has in many cases been achieved at the expense of falling profits. Many com-

Continued on page 7

THE WORKING WORLD

Trade-union power can pose a threat to national economies

The taboo of wages policy bargaining autonomy is brought into doubt in direct proportion to the crassness of the consequences of an autonomous wages policy bargained by both sides of industry.

"Is an effective industrial and economic policy still a possibility in a highly complex industrial economy if the most important of all economic policy decisions, that is to say those affecting wages, is made in sovereign independence of all monetary and economic policy authorities?

This is a question that has been asked in the Federal Republic following the metalworker's strike last autumn when the wages conflict escalated at such a rate that it looked like paralysing entire key industries.

It is a question that is still being asked in Great Britain, where the miners were on strike for six weeks, a strike not aimed against "profit-hungry coal magnates" but against the management of the *nationalised* coal industry. It developed into a strike against the whole of society.

Nationalisation of the key industries, previously something that the unions cried out for, does not seem to affect fundamental problems.

When the lights go out in an operating theatre, when people are trapped in lifts stuck between floors during a power cut and have to be rescued by the fire brigade a wages battle becomes a kind of terrorist action affecting all. This raises the question whether the public at large is becoming witness to a debasement of strikes as a weapon for fighting the battles of industrial laws.

These union battle measures affect the whole of society since the wage increases that are demanded can often not be paid by an insolvent nationalised industry such as mining and the extra cash must be found by the government, that is to say the *whole* of the country, in the form of subsidies, taxes and inflated prices.

At the same time as the miners' strike in Britain was crippling large sections of industry and threatening millions with unemployment Alfa Romeo in Italy was having troubles with its labour force.

A Christian Democrat union leader stated curtly: "If the ruling system will not come to terms with us then we must change the system."

With such strange revolutionary talk the seed is sown, and the harvest is bankrupt factories. This is what happened recently with the Glasgow shipyard consortium Upper Clyde which could not keep its head above water despite years of subsidy.

"Those who want peace in industry must be prepared to share; to share money and power," said Heinz-Oskar Vetter, the DGB Chairman.

This demand for sharing power is a rare exception in the case of industries that have a monopoly of the market and, as the British example has shown, have the power to shut down the whole of industry without regard to the effects this will have on social and economic life.

The advantages that individual groups obtain from the point of view of pay bear no relation to the enormous damage that is done to the national economy when better terms are fought for in this way.

What kind of democracy is it where parliament and government are forced by the unions to take money earmarked for schools, hospitals and housing as well as other vital investments and use it to make good the damage and losses caused by the results of a trade union campaign?

The unions are declaring war on a system by dint of which their existence is guaranteed. Do the union leaders no longer understand this or are they not even trying?

Although there are differneces of degree the same question should also be asked in West Germany, not just Britain and Italy.

What 'system' does the DGB leader Heinz-Oskar Vetter have in mind? A syndicated trade-union run State in which the decisions about company investments would be made by trade union officials?

What are the industrialists supposed to do under this fine system – just put up the capital and pay the taxes?

We may leave it up to the sense of judgment of workers whether this is a serious alternative as long as they are not having the wool pulled over their eyes by the romantic nonsense spouted by agitators.

Walter Slotosch

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 February 1972)

Too many too qualified chemists

One in four chemistry graduates will fail to find employment worthy of his or her qualifications in the year 1975, according to a prognostication made by the Chemicals Industry Academics Association (VAA) in an analysis that has just been published in Bonn by the Union of Leading White-Collar Workers (ULA).

As a result of research undertaken the Association it appears that by the end of this decade every other graduate chemist will fail to find employment.

The report stated that with 730 graduates from chemistry faculties in 1970 the number of jobs then vacant was filled. Supply and demand had in the previous ten years both increased by three per cent. It can be assumed that in the coming years the number of chemists required by industry, science and the government will increase by four per cent each year.

The association warns therefore that there should not be a further increase in the numbers of places for student chemists at West German universities before the state of the market and the level of demand has been researched.

According to the VAA there are about 22,000 qualified chemists working in the Federal Republic at the moment, of which 10,000 are in industry.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 February 1972)

Continued from page 6

panies put themselves in the red to back up their export drive. And secondly the Federal Republic must regard an export surplus at this level as a necessity rather than a cause for triumph.

The calculation is simple. German tourists spend heavily abroad. The *Gastarbeiter* remit part of their earnings home and then there is development aid. Last year this drain on currency exchange amounted to 15,400 million Marks. The surplus of 500 million Marks in 1971 was the smallest for five years.

Diether Stolze

(Die Zeit, 18 February 1972)

Employers come out in favour of career training in schools

Major West German employers associations have come out in favour of introducing the much talked about year of basic career training – a tenth full year at school specially designed to give career training.

The "Kuratorium der deutschen Wirtschaft für Berufsausbildung" (KWB) which represents leading employers associations made its acceptance of this idea conditional on a number of prerequisites in a recent statement to the Bonn government.

These conditions were condensed into seven points which included the following demands:

* The school year of career training must fit in with general regulations for further career training that are standardised throughout the country.
* The division of career fields can only be made from the point of view of specialised categories.
* The year of career training at school must basically be carried out within the dual system (cooperation of career training schemes at school and at work).
* When it is carried out under this system the educational responsibility must be borne by the education centre in question.
* The training of those who will carry out the career training schemes must be so devised that it is geared to the education of schoolchildren for future careers.
* In these circumstances industry is prepared to put forward its own ideas and work in cooperation with schools to develop them.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 February 1972)

Danger at work

In the light of the appalling figures for industrial accidents in this country – about 2,700,000 every year – the Bonn government proposes to make it compulsory for companies in future to employ their own on-the-spot doctors and security personnel "to intensify the war on accidents at work".

Provision for this is made in a Bill that was approved by the Cabinet recently. As Labour Minister Walter Arendt stated, the new law is designed to make places of work more fit for human beings and thus bring down the number of accidents at work.

Exact regulations will be left in each case to the professional guilds. Thus smaller firms will not be affected by the provision for a compulsory works doctor. They will be able to make their own arrangements with a private doctor or join a scheme providing doctors for a group of factories.

One in ten of the work force was involved in an industrial accident making him unable to work for three days or longer in 1970. The 2.7 million figure includes professional sicknesses and accidents on the way to and from work.

The figure represents an increase of 14.4 per cent between 1967 and 1970 while the figure for the number of jobs increased by only 5.8 per cent.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 20 January 1972)

DGB calls for 75% old-age pensions

The West German Trades Union Confederation (DGB) is aiming for old-age pensions amounting to 75 per cent of the gross wage on retirement when pensions reform is considered in the near future, according to Gerd Muhr, the head of the Social Welfare Policy Department of the DGB board in a press interview.

According to Herr Muhr this level would guarantee a retiring worker no loss of income at all since old age pensions are taxfree. At the moment about 25 per cent of gross income goes on taxes and social welfare contributions.

The DGB put forward two proposals for ways in which this goal might be reached:

* A generally binding extension of company old-age provision arrangements, or
* An increase in the legally required old age pension contributions.

Herr Muhr stressed that the unions preferred the idea of extending company old age provision arrangements because this would be more flexible. Companies should be made to form pension funds on a company basis or by some outside means.

After a certain period of working with a firm – the DGB has five years in mind – the claim to an old-age pension should not be revoked even if a worker changed companies.

In addition Gerd Muhr called for a more dynamic approach to company pensions, increasing them in proportion to legally required old-age benefits.

There should also be legal safeguards for the eventuality of the company being sold, going bankrupt or being taken over by another concern. If compulsory old age benefits were to be increased it would be necessary to bump up contributions substantially – in fact by anything up to 25 per cent.

Furthermore West German trades unions intend to fight harder for the introduction of a second annual holiday for workers. DGB chairman Heinz-Oskar Vetter called this demand one of the main points in the new DGB campaign of action. A further important point in this campaign is the call for profit-sharing.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 15 February 1972)

■ AUTOMOBILES

VW-Porsche has not been a roaring success

Porsche racing drivers give it the once over, boys of all ages send admiring glances in its direction. Some say it is a white elephant, others reckon it is the shape of things to come.

Views certainly vary on the VW-Porsche 914, this country's most unconventional sports car. After two years in circulation it is still a controversial vehicle.

The VW-Porsche is admittedly a far cry from the run-of-the-mill picture of a nippy sports car. Its bodywork is angular and the car looks much the same from in front as it does from behind.

Its roof is short, its rear window is angled in the "wrong" direction. The bonnet does not convey the impression of being packed with power. There are no chromium flashes on the boot and the overall impression is not of streamlining.

Yet this optically angular body has the least atmospheric resistance of almost all cars on the road, including the normal Porsche.

The VW-Porsche is also available with the Targa hood, which can be taken off and stowed away in the boot. The 914 is thus a convertible and a coupé at one and the same time, and is theft- and water-proof to boot.

Unlike the rear-engined conventional Porsche the 914 boasts the latest design in engine location, the engine being mounted in front of the rear axle, a location which:

— ensures even weight distribution on front and rear wheels and

— concentrates the vehicle weight at the centre of gravity, making the car extremely manoeuvrable.

Nowadays the centrally-mounted engine is considered to be the ideal location in racing circles. The first past the post invariably boasts an engine in front of the rear axle.

The Wankel-engined Mercedes C 111 has a centrally-mounted engine, as do de luxe speedsters costing 60,000 Marks and upwards such as the Montevardi Hai, the Ferrari Dino and the Lamborghini Miura.

For slightly less money there is the Lotus Europa, the Matra 530 LX — and the VW-Porsche 914.

This engine location calls for special constructed around the engine to a degree mounted where the rear seats are to be found in a saloon.

This can be taken to mean that a four-seater is a virtual impossibility. Volkswagen made the attempt with their 266, but it vanished into ignominious oblivion after 200 million Marks had been ploughed into research and development.

The VW-Porsche is uncompromisingly



The VW-Porsche 914 (Photo: Porsche)

constructed around the engine to a degree unusual even among sports cars. At the rear of the front seats the interior comes to a definite end.

Conventional sports coupés usually have what might be called emergency seats in the rear, or at least a luggage rack, but the VW-Porsche is walled off at this point. A briefcase must either go on the front passenger seat or in the boot.

VW and Porsche emphasise that one of the main reasons why they opted for the centrally-mounted engine was the possibility of using both the front and the rear for luggage. 460 litres of luggage space is indeed unique for a sports car.

The real reason for the choice was, of course, the road-holding. Despite all manner of stratagems (at which Porsche themselves are most adept) the rear-engined car has reached the end of the road.

In tricky situations it oversteers, it is extremely sensitive to side winds and is bad at driving straight ahead at speed.

On an overcambered road with side winds a sports saloon of conventional design or even with front-wheel drive is far easier to handle than even a sports car with a rear-mounted engine.

The 914's even weight distribution does away with this disadvantage. It takes corners as though it were on rails in situations in which cars with rear-mounted engines need to be driven really well.

The designers' original intention was to produce a sports car for the common man, a somewhat more noble version of the Karmann Ghia which has sold so well since 1955. It was to cost somewhere in the region of (but no more than) 10,000 Marks.

The present retail price of a VW-Porsche 914 (the eight-horse-power engine version with S fittings) is 13,450 Marks, a good deal of money for even a well-to-do bachelor who would like a sports car and has no need of a rear seat.

For a family the 914 is out of the question (except as a second car) as soon as the first child puts in an appearance. And a family that can afford a sports car as a second vehicle is more likely to go the whole hog and buy a genuine Porsche.

This has hit sales of the more powerful version of the VW-Porsche — the 914/6 — hard. It boasts the two-litre six-cylinder engine of the old Porsche 911 T and reaches a top speed of 125 miles an hour.

A delightful vehicle it may be but the 914/6 is as noisy and rough-riding as the four-cylinder model and costs only 3,500 Marks less than the 911 T.

Its demise has been forecast on more than one occasion but the 914/6 is still available, though.

Consideration is, however, being given to marketing a less expensive high-powered version of the 914 sporting not the expensive Porsche six-cylinder engine but some other engine from the wide range Volkswagen have at their disposal.

Yet the version of the 914 powered by the relatively feeble engine of the Volkswagen 411 puts up a more than respectable performance. Its eighty horse power are capable of a top speed of 115 miles an hour at it accelerates to sixty from a standing start in 13.7 seconds.

The Opel GT needs ten horse power more to achieve comparable performance. The Ford Capri needs thirty horse power more. And neither have the Porsche's five-speed gearbox.

The aerodynamics of the 914 doubtless account for its phenomenally low fuel consumption. Even going flat out on the autobahn it next to never does less than 28 miles per Imperial gallon of super grade.

Despite its controversial body design, mere 80 hp and initial teething troubles (water leaked in, the gearbox was troublesome, the ignition and electrical systems presented problems and there was too much interior noise) the 914 sold better than any other single sports car model in this country in 1970.

Its 4,300 sales outstripped the conventional Porsche's 3,400 and in the course of the year 23,000 VW-Porsches rolled off the assembly lines, as against 14,000 Porsche 911s.

The VW-Porsche's production figures thus put it in second place behind the Opel GT with 24,400 units manufactured in 1970.

In 1971 domestic registrations increased by fifteen per cent to nearly 5,000 and the trend continued in the United States, the main export outlet, where sales increased by 27 per cent to 10,400.

Overall production nonetheless declined, partly due to the fact that vehicles had been manufactured in advance of demand in 1970. In fairness one must, however, add that everyone else's sales dropped too.

At present 110 VW-Porsche 914s are produced per working day, as against roughly sixty Porsche 911s. The six-cylinder 914 accounts for roughly ... out of the hundred and ten.

For exclusive sports cars these figures would represent unheard-of success. They do not make the VW-Porsche a sports car for the common man, though, — not by a long chalk.

Last year the 914 had to yield pride of place on the domestic market to a competitor without a centrally-mounted engine, without a Targa roof and ... sporting a rigid rear axle: the Fiat ... sports.

Stefan Woltereck

(Die Zeit, 18 February 1972)

Apartment block to straddle Berlin autobahn

Berlin, a city often envied for its extensive network of urban autobahns, will soon be in the process of hiding them from sight for environmental reasons.

The urban autobahns are to be tunnelled over and topped by apartment blocks so as to form a noise- and exhaust-free part of the city's landscape.

The first section to be experimentally constructed in tunnel form is a 500-metre link road between the autobahn and the ring road to the southern suburbs.

This road will pass through a residential area, making use of land formerly cultivated by allotment-holders. A tunnel will protect residents from the noise pollution and enable maximum use to be made of building-land.

The specially ventilated tunnel will ... two cellars providing parking space for 1,700 vehicles. The foundations of the 150-foot terrace-style apartment block will be separate from the autobahn tunnel and the housing will, as it were, merely straddle the road tunnel.

In this way noise and vibration cannot be passed directly on to the housing itself.

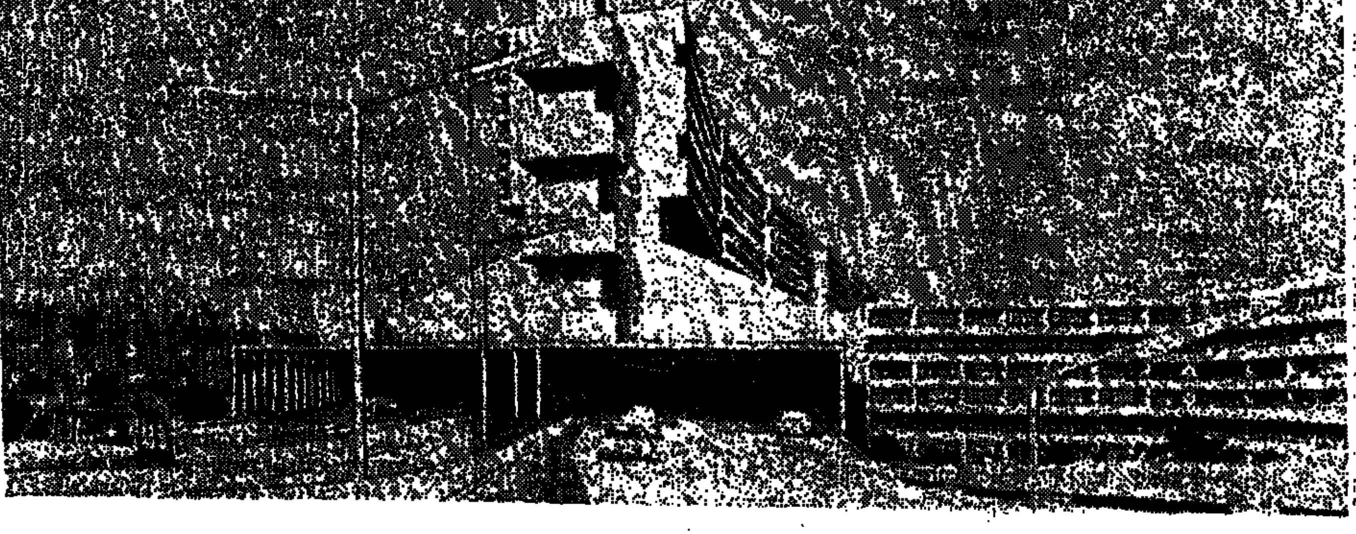
This imaginative project provides not only for 2,200 one- to four-room apartments and a number of ateliers and penthouses for a total of 5,500 people but also for all manner of community facilities such as a supermarket ... with roof gardens, public baths, kindergartens and old folks' homes, restaurants, hobby centres, a football pitch and ... of greenery.

Heinz Mosch, the contractors, hope to have the 300-million-Mark project completed by 1976. Final approval has yet to be given by various authorities. Rolf Schwedler, the city's senator responsible for building and public works, is an enthusiastic supporter of the idea.

Until a decision is reached work on the autobahn embankment has been called to a halt.

Horst Büsche

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 12 February 1972)



An artist's impression of the apartment block to be built over a West Berlin autobahn (Photo: Heinz Mosch)

■ TECHNOLOGY

180,000-gauss electromagnet for Brunswick

European scientists no longer need to travel to the National Magnet Laboratory in Boston, Mass., for research facilities in extremely powerful magnetic fields, for a new laboratory in Brunswick, the first of its kind in Europe, is to be established to provide scientists with much-needed research facilities closer to home.

The laboratory was recently inaugurated at a ceremony attended by a large number of scientists from this country and abroad. It not only bridges a technological gap between this country and the United States but also paves the way for fresh ventures in scientific research.

A survey conducted by the Federal Republic Research Association prior to giving the project the go-ahead revealed that some 200 research schemes calling for a powerful magnetic field laboratory are, as it were, ready and waiting in a variety of scientific disciplines.

In view of this surprisingly great scientific demand the Volkswagen Foundation made a 5.4-million-Mark grant available for the construction of the laboratory in 1967.

Powerful heterogeneous magnetic fields have a major role to play in current scientific and technological research. In the enormous particle accelerators at nuclear research centres, for instance, electromagnets sort elementary particles according to speed, mass and electric charge.

In nuclear fusion, which may well be available for the generation of electric power by the end of the century, magnetic fields must contain plasma heated to a temperature of roughly 100 million degrees centigrade.

Even in sectors that cannot be primarily classified as technological magnetic measurement procedures are becoming increasingly common. With the aid of extremely powerful magnetic fields biochemists, for instance, hope to gain fresh insights into the chemical and physical basis of life processes.

For these and many other undertakings scientists badly need magnetic fields in excess of 100,000 gauss. Conventional electromagnets reach a maximum of 50,000 gauss and the Earth's magnetic field, the force that guides a compass needle, is a mere 0.2 gauss.

So entirely new technological methods



Assistants checking the Brunswick electromagnet (Photo: dpa)

were needed to construct the Brunswick facility. On the one hand the heat generated must be swiftly dissipated, on the other research and development engineers had to ensure that the magnet was not torn apart by mechanical forces.

On the basis of an idea suggested by Francis Bitter of the United States the magnet was made up of a pile of copper and insulating discs circular in shape with a radial slit.

The direct current that generates the magnetic field in the copper discs can flow from one disc to the next because the slits are some thirty degrees apart, ensuring sufficiently large contact surfaces.

Cooling water flows through tiny channels made up of 700 holes in each disc.

Designed by a British specialist and housed in a pressure-proof aluminium container, the magnet has already proved capable of generating — at 20,000 amperes and 250 volts — a magnetic field of 181,000 gauss.

In theory its peak performance ought to be somewhere in the region of 190,000 gauss at an inside width of 28 millimetres. Another Brunswick magnet with an inside width of 54 millimetres is capable of generating 153,000 gauss.

This corresponds to a tractive force of 21 tons, or the weight of 27 Volkswagen beetles. On account of this enormous electromagnetic power the copper coil is virtually at breaking-point. The prospects of generating yet more powerful fields for any length of time are coorespondingly slender.

Special care has been taken to transform the three-phase current supplied by the local electricity board. The direct current required is not, as is usually the case, generated by rotating transformers.

Stationary silicium tyristors adjustable without loss do the job, so preventing colossal vibration. New active filters containing hundreds of high-voltage transistors keep even 20,000 amps at a steady 0.2 amp.

Heat elimination also presented considerable technological difficulties. In order to lead off the heat generated in a magnet with a volume of a mere 21 litres but a maximum intake of some 5,000 kilowatts roughly 350 cubic metres of water an hour have to be passed through the magnet at a pressure of 20 atmospheres.

The water must on no account be an electric conductor, otherwise it would explode, so it has to be purified 100 times more thoroughly than conventional distilled water. It is subsequently cooled by normal water in outsized heat-exchangers.

At Brunswick scientists now have facilities for experimenting with extremely powerful magnetic fields. But they are already wondering how even more powerful fields might be created.

Superconductive magnets are out of the question because, bearing in mind the boiling-point of helium, they are only capable of about 110,000 gauss.

The current white hope is the pulsed magnet, which for a pulse duration of 20 milliseconds should be capable of generating some 370,000 gauss.

There can be no telling at the moment whether and when the Brunswick laboratories will move into this sector. It is a matter not only of technological progress but also of the practical results achieved over the next few years with the aid of the two high-power magnets now taken into service.

Konrad Müller

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 February 1972)

Rock power

In the mountainous country of Hesse, West Germany, one of the largest artificial mountain caverns in the world has been built 700 meters deep in the rock. The cavern, 100 meters long, 33 meters wide and 60 meters high, is to serve as power-house for a new pumped-storage station which is being constructed in cooperation with Siemens and will be put in operation by 1974. One of the most remarkable features of this project is the construction of the enormous vault. It is self-supporting, made possible by the insertion of several thousand prestressed anchors in the rock walls. (Photo: Siemens)

SHIPS AND BOATS

'Helgoland' sold

Helgoland, the Federal Republic hospital ship that set sail from Da Nang on 21 January after more than five years off the coast of South Vietnam, has been sold to Stena Line of Göteborg, Sweden.

According to a spokesman for Hadag, the Hamburg company, the contract was signed on 21 February. Details of the price the *Helgoland* fetched were not forthcoming.

Soon to fly the Swedish ensign under a new name, the demobilised hospital ship is due to reach Hamburg on 11 March for a routine overhaul.

According to a Hamburg spokesman for the Swedish line the ferry will ply between Stockholm and Finland. Together with a new 8,000-ton ferry commissioned from a Yugoslav yard the *Helgoland* will considerably increase the Swedish operator's ferry capacity.

The hospital ship, a humanitarian contribution by this country to aid victims of the Vietnam war, was intended for reconversion into a passenger vessel and was scheduled by Hadag to cruise the North Sea and the Baltic this summer.

At the beginning of the year the Hamburg line was still thinking in terms of running duty-free cruises in the Baltic.

The decision to sell was made, according to a Hadag spokesman, because — in addition to other factors — Stena Line had made a very good offer.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 23 February 1972)

Fibre-glass boat

An 85-foot seagoing fishing vessel made of fibre-glass toughened synthetic material developed jointly by two Bremerhaven yards since early in 1970 was recently unveiled.

Orders have already been placed and the initial run will be a total of ten vessels. The prototype was the *Apollo*, a 52.5-foot cutter launched in April 1971 that has proved to be a practical proposition.

The new cutter category will boast 105 GRT, a maximum width of 22 ft and a draught of roughly eleven feet.

So much weight is saved that the freeboard has been increased from 24 to 32 inches, ensuring greater stability.

The new synthetic cutter has attracted a great deal of international interest and a number of other yards have applied for licences to manufacture and distribute the vessel in their own countries.

(Handelsblatt, 11 February 1972)

Motor-boats ban

This country's lakes and reservoirs are to remain recreation facilities. Great store is set by clean air and pure water. Which is why battery-powered motor-boats for public transport and pleasure are assuming increasing importance.

New regulations are paving the way for them. From 1973, for instance, boats with combustion engines, even auxiliaries, will no longer be allowed to sail on Ratzeburg, Steinhude and Dümme lakes.

Bavaria's state-owned Königsee ferries have set a good example for some time. The fleet now consists of twenty electric boats that recharge cut-price current overnight and convey 80,000 passengers a year.

Environmentally unsound motor-boats may well be banned from other Bavarian lakes on the strength of the Königsee experiment. No restrictions will be imposed on battery-powered craft, the authorities in Munich add.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 7 February 1972)

■ THE STAGE

'Don't put your daughter on the stage' is still good advice

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

The most far-reaching changes in theatre management will take place this year. This is something that is likely to affect the actors above all adversely.

In some cases the merry-go-round of theatre managers as the magazine *Theater heute* (Theatre today) so appropriately calls it has already catapulted the new man into the decisive new position.

The greater number of major theatres affected – about a dozen West German theatres – will only feel the effects of the changes at the beginning of the new theatrical season in the autumn of this year.

A change of theatre managers always brings with it changes to the company at a theatre, but, as the head of the central stage, television and film liaison office at the State-run ZAV in Frankfurt Dr Martin Hess, said, "the effects of a change of manager often only make themselves felt a year or two later."

At any rate this year looks like seeing changes to personnel at major West German theatres that are unparalleled. Many actors have decided voluntarily not to renew their contracts because they do not want to work under the new manager.

Bochum is one place where this has happened. More than twenty actors and actresses have not re-signed because they do not want to work with Peter Zadek.

Furthermore a new manager very often brings his own team with him. The result of this is that we are seeing the beginnings of a similar merry-go-round for actors as well as managers.

In great haste new appointments have to be found and panic fills those who want to stay but do not know if they will be accepted by the new manager. The actors most affected are those who have not yet made a name for themselves, or those getting on in years who have never been more than mediocre.

Every year about one thousand young men and women leave this country's drama training schools having completed their courses successfully. They are waiting for their big chance, discovery, a breakthrough – but first of all they want work whatever it may be. At the outset they cannot be too choosy. And every year would-be actors and actresses come to take their places at drama school.

But then there is the untold horde that takes private training. They too finish their courses and begin to look for roles. Estimates at the number of out of work actors and actresses in the Federal Republic run to between 15,000 and 20,000.

Dr Hess said: "I think this is exaggerated. 10,000 to 15,000 is more like it."

There are only limited opportunities of being signed up by a theatre. At the 250 theatres, opera and operetta houses in the Federal Republic there are perhaps 4,500 people signed on full time. It is not just a question of talent whether an actor gets a contract or goes on the dole – luck comes into it as well.

Apart from theatres of course there are the cinema and radio and television as possible outlets for an actor's talent. If this does not work out there are German speaking stages in other countries. But there is hardly any room for beginners.

Nevertheless many people still consider the stage their dream profession. Young girls particularly are still lured by the magic of the boards. The stage is their world. But even from the point of view of the roles going there is less call for women than for men in the theatre. The classical cast is still four men and two women.

And so after three years of hard study which oftens means making many sacrifices actors and actresses are usually only too keen to be signed up by the less significant provincial theatres.

From there to contracts with a major theatre and recognition and success is likewise not just a question of acting ability, but involves a good deal of luck. Many actors and actresses never make the grade and instead of finding promotion to a more famous theatre find themselves forced to take appointments with ever smaller and less significant stages. It is at this juncture that most get discouraged and take up another profession.

But even when an actor makes the grade and finds a plum of an appointment it is by no means guaranteed that he will keep the job. Dr Hess said: "It is not true in acting that success breeds success and promotion leads to promotion. There can be a break in an actor's career."

Young actors are generally signed on only for one season or at best two. As soon as an actor has taken up one appointment he must begin thinking about the next. There is no other profession in which the workers have such a bad deal from the social welfare point of view. Probably only ballet dancers have a worse time of it.

Salary scales for actors are unheard of. The beginner's wage in the first two years is about 600 to 800 Marks, but after that it is up to the actor's talent to get him into a major theatre where the pay is good or to sell his talents well and demand a correspondingly high wage.

Is the acting profession a lifetime on the breadline? "When an actor or actress has an appointment with a theatre this is an exaggeration. For those who do not have a booking, and there are many, it is probably true," says Dr Hess.

A few make their way to the top, sign only limited contracts with a theatre and earn most of their bread as stars of films, television and radio.

But even the stars have the fear that when their contract runs out it will not be renewed. Dr Hess reports: "There are about one hundred to 150 vacancies a year. But with new up-and-coming actors in constant supply – and many theatres take on beginners even for major roles to save money – there is not much room for manoeuvre."

It is no wonder that in Dr Hess' Frankfurt office the files of those seeking an acting appointment are constantly overflowing. And the office is kept busy all the time contacting theatres and finding out immediately a place becomes vacant. Six employees in the office are constantly in touch with theatre managers and hopeful actors. They have to watch for new productions and try to create roles where none exist.

In 1971 the actors' labour exchange handled parts worth fifteen million Marks.

At first glance this seems a grandiose sum. But a closer examination shows that the liaison officers between actors and theatres only managed a drop in the ocean of the misery of being out of work.

Ursula Rösch

(Handelsblatt, 15 February 1972)

Recent films for New York

About thirty West German films made in the past three years will be shown by the "Museum of Modern Art" in New York between 16 March and 8 April, the first time that the world-famous New York museum will have given a comprehensive showing to recent West German film productions for US audiences.

The programme will include the works of Rainer Werner Fassbinder, Hans W. Geissendörfer, Reinhard Hauff, Werner Herzog, Volker Koch, Volker Schlöndorff, Lutz Mommartz, George Moorse and Edgar Reitz. Several of these film makers have accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of this festival.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 17 February 1972)

To praise a poet

On the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the birth of poet Heinrich Heine on 13 December this year, Düsseldorf, where Heine was born, will honour the life and the work of its famous son. At the centre of the festivities will be the international Heine Congress to be held between 15 and 19 October, which about 250 scholars from all over the world are expected to attend.

Twenty-four experts from nine different countries will discuss the work of Heine from the point of view of subject matter and style and their talks will be divided up into six sections.

The Congress will be organised by the German Studies seminar of Düsseldorf University, the city authorities and the Heinrich Heine Society.

In the Heine Year especial emphasis will be placed on the award of the Heine Prize, worth 25,000 Marks and the publication of the first volume of the complete Heine works.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 February 1972)

A profile of Hans Fallada who died twenty five years ago

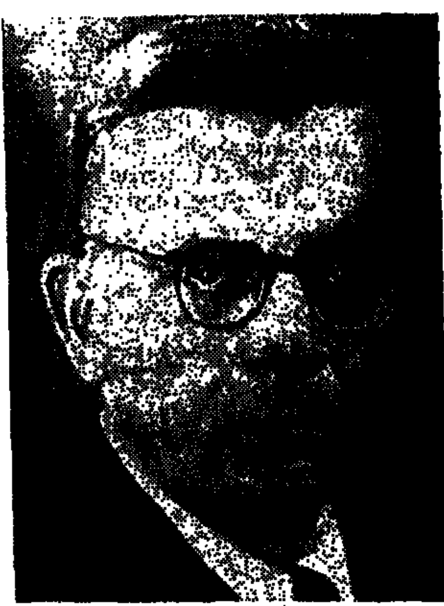
He called himself Hans Fallada, taking the name from Grimms' tales, although he was christened Rudolf Ditzen. He had all that was needed to become the German equivalent of Honoré de Balzac, that is to say a supreme critic of the age and the society in which he lived through the medium of the novel.

Unfortunately, however, he only came near to achieving such heights with three or four of his novels while the rest were well below par.

What we see of Fallada's talent in his works reveals elements of genius, it is true, and he had a very original clipped style falling somewhere between novel writing and reporting so that his novels are explosive works, often the product of just a few nights' work. And he knew how to portray characters and events so that they came alive.

On the other hand, however, the natural characteristic of his writing became the great handicap to his greatness. Unable to get to grips with life he repeatedly became the victim of his weakness, failed on a human level and after a brief sojourn on lofty heights he fell away down and down the mountain irrevocably.

Fallada's life was turbulent in the extreme; at eighteen he shot and killed a friend in a duel. Later he was found guilty of embezzlement twice and was thrown in gaol. He knews the depths of alcoholism and morphine addiction. Repeatedly he was on the brink of suicide. Once he was on the brink of becoming a killer for the second time – his first wife



Hans Fallada

(Photo: dpa)

being the victim. Years of his life were spent in mental hospitals. Towards the end he was a wreck of humanity and finally died on 5 February 1947. Death was due to an overdose of morphine.

His lack of physical resistance must be taken into account when considering his fate during the Nazi era.

At the beginning he was quite prepared to put up passive resistance retiring to his country estate in Mecklenburg at Carwitz and writing fairytales. But then he did the Nazis the favour of recruiting the Berlin taxi driver (Der eiserne Gustav) to the National Socialist camp.

After the War he hoped to wipe out the memory of this kowtowing to the Nazis with the novel *Jeder stirbt für sich allein* (Each dies for himself) the story of a resistance fighter.

Fallada's first success was the novel *Bauern, Bonzen und Bomben* (Boors, bigwigs and bombs) in 1931. This was a satirical account of a farmers' revolt in the turmoil of the years after the First World War.

A year later in 1932 he produced the world bestseller *Kleiner Mann, was nun?* (What now, little man?) This description of the blackest period in social life of postwar Germany was written in the style of a newspaper report, describing the unemployment and oppressive day-to-day worries.

Like this novel the two novels of the following years with notable literary merit have clear autobiographical traits. *Wer einmal aus dem Blechnapf frisst* (Those who've been on bread and water), 1934, is probably the best description of the outdated prison system and the difficulty of being accepted back into society after serving a sentence and *Wolf unter Wölfen* (Wolf among wolves), 1937, the great two volume novel of the horrors of inflation.

The novels *Der Alpdruck* (Nightmare), *Jeder stirbt für sich allein* and *Der Trinker* (The drunkard) were published posthumously.

The latter work had to be deciphered, being written in a secret code. It was, so to speak, the last volume of Fallada's autobiography. It deals with an alcoholic whose marriage breaks up and who ends up first of all in gaol and then in a mental hospital where he ends his messed up life.

Johann Mauthner

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 February 1972)

■ THE ARTS

TV and film-makers cooperate to save the art of the film

Film distributors and cinema-owners face the permanent worry of competition from television which steal their audiences, nibbles into their profits, screening films directly and cheaply into people's homes.

The film industry's most recent venture in the Federal Republic envisages cooperation with television so that viewers will have their attention drawn to the film as a genre – many of them for the first time.

It is also hoped that the scheme will contribute towards production costs and help the films gain general release in commercial cinemas.

Young directors hoping to counter the predominance of television with good ideas of their own have now formed their own distribution service – *Filmverlag der Autoren*.

Their first catalogue is quite comprehensive and includes films by Rainer Werner Fassbinder, Peter Lilienthal, Werner Schroeter, Uwe Brandner and others.

The catalogue also contains the film version of Peter Handke's *Die Angst des Tormanns beim Elfmeter* made by Dutch director Wim Wenders in cooperation with Westdeutscher Rundfunk, the broadcasting station.

Die Angst des Tormanns will be given its premiere on television on 29 February. It will then be available for general release to cinemas.

This trial showing is the first real experiment in cooperation between television and the film industry. Time will tell whether the films produced in cooperation with television will prosper.

Previous experience cannot be used as a comparison, or at least only approximately. The *Neue Filmkunst* distribution service has shown in its cinemas films that have previously been shown on television. The films, ranging from Godard's *Weekend* to Brasilian Glauber Rocha's Hymns to Revolution, have often proved successful. But *Neue Filmkunst* has only acted as a film distributor.

The *Filmverlag* sees its role somewhat differently. It is an agency handing out the films and administering film rights. It is responsible for distribution and, though it is not itself the producer, it is in charge of its productions.

One section of the new organisation is entitled *Produktion I*. It is financially independent for legal reasons and further production groups are to follow.

Three films were produced during the last few months of the old year, thanks to television. How else could an organisation that had only just got off the ground raise the 850,000 Marks required for filming *Die Angst des Tormanns?* Work is however possible on the firm foundations provided by contracts with television stations.

The waterproof roof is provided by the organisation's big brother, the *Verlag der Autoren* set up in Frankfurt three years ago, that has quickly come to the fore as a theatrical publishers without any literary production of its own and has set an example to the film industry.

This venture was proved attractive to those people in the film industry who had no success with normal distributors either for reasons of lacking popularity or because they would have had to make concessions.

The organisation is run on cooperative lines giving all writers on its books a say in decisions on its affairs. It was not only the better known authors such as Handke, Fassbinder or Jochen Ziem who have taken part but also people like Volker Erhardt who were just publishing their first works. The *Filmverlag* will be run on the same lines.

Since it was founded the *Verlag der Autoren* has tried to draw attention to the benefits of its organisation with slogans such as "The authors' publishing concern belongs to the publishing concern's authors," or "Socialism in One Publishers" or "Membership means a Share in Profits."

One much-discussed innovation is the association's general assembly in which authors, writers, translators and employees have voting rights. Decisions on the role, aims and policies of the body only require a simple majority. It is here that the final ruling is made on the admission of new members.

Every three years there is a vote on whether the elected board of directors – called delegates – should remain in office.

Association members meet at least once a year. Between meetings the delegates have the powers of an independent publisher.

But the association assembly seems to want a new personal basis above and beyond its statutory role. Karlheinz Braun, one of the co-founders and on the board from its founding, reports: "The authors want better attended assemblies and do not only want to discuss the organisation's affairs. They need a forum where they can exchange their views and experiences, discuss the problems inherent in their profession and perhaps decide the advantages and disadvantages that entry into a trade union involves for a writer."

This regard for the common interests of individualists is, Braun believes, an indication that his organisation is functioning well. That was not so obvious when it was set up in February 1969 with no more than fifty thousand Marks starting capital. It was then a publishing concern with twelve playwrights, a lot of optimism but no plays.

Things have changed now. For the past two seasons the association has had a considerable influence on the German theatre. It has about fifty plays by German-speaking playwrights on its books, twenty plays by foreign playwrights, thirty adaptations of older plays

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

and fifteen plays for children. It also has some twenty television plays and fifty radio plays.

Karlheinz Braun is also pleased to quote the turnover figures which show that an attempt at Socialism in a capitalist country has brought economic success. Turnover totalled 80,000 Marks in 1969, rising to 480,000 in 1970 and about one million in 1971.

There will be some 180 productions of plays on the association's books this season. Last season's figure totalled 119 productions.

These indications of progress would be irrelevant or perhaps even suspicious if the *Verlag*, like the more recent *Filmverlag*, did not have a clearly-defined programme.

Names such as Erika Rung, Martin Sperr and Armand Gatti guarantee a tendency to social criticism and the will to change society. That is also true of the two plays that have been most performed up to now – Heinrich Henkel's *Eisenwichser* with 43 productions and Dieter Forte's *Luther und Münzer* with seventeen productions.



Karlheinz Braun

(Photo: Jochen Ziem)

The programme of the *Verlag der Autoren* is plain and the many young writers who submit manuscripts respect that.

But the programme is not one-sided. Handke, Fassbinder and the Austrian Gerhard Rühm for example represent a type of drama that is somewhere between art and aesthetics.

The association is helped along by the traditional method of translation. Peter Urban's new translations of Chekov's dramas should be of particular significance.

The Verlag has proved successful. Karlheinz Braun and Ursula Bothe have established contacts with the theatre world. Entry is made attractive to playwrights by the fact that the Verlag always has the courage to look for new names and subjects. It now has seventy playwrights on its books compared with twelve when it first started business. Braun believes that this development is due to the Verlag's organisation.

How did the Verlag come to be run along these lines? The *Verlag der Autoren* is actually based on an idea of Siegfried Unseld, head of the Suhrkamp publishing company.

But Unseld could not or would not put his proposals into practice as Suhrkamp may have been too large for an experiment of this type. There was also a boardroom revolution against Unseld in 1969.

Braun, who had headed Suhrkamp's drama department for ten years and attracted many of the younger German-speaking playwrights, also packed his bags. It was he who had the idea of setting up the *Verlag der Autoren*.

Business is carried out in two large rooms in Frankfurt's Westend. The *Filmverlag der Autoren* is also independent geographically as its business is conducted from Munich.

Karlheinz Braun is the linkman between the two bodies. He also sees an artistic reason for the necessity of an organisation that is so far unique in the film branch.

The creators of the actual pictures and the scriptwriters find it easier to come together within the framework of the new organisation. Scriptwriters are no longer forced to hand in their scripts to television companies and forgo their rights of participation. Producers no longer have to construct their stories themselves.

The organisation provides a good opportunity for a spread of cooperation amongst its members. Dutch director Pete Ariel and writer Sebastian Goy have already made a film together.

The obvious question now is whether a cooperative musical publishing concern will be set up on the lines of the drama and film ventures.

Rainer Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 February 1972)

Writers write on the motives that lie behind their writing

Surveys among writers are probably an elitist form of public opinion polls as their results are converted into books instead of into statistics.

A few titles will suffice to illustrate the point – *Mein Gedicht ist mein Messer, Werkstattgespräche, Schwierigkeiten beim Schreiben der Wahrheit* and *Sind wir noch das Volk der Dichter und Denker?*

The latest publication of this type is a volume edited by Richard Salis and entitled *Motive. Deutsche Autoren zur Frage: Warum schreiben Sie?*

The editor writes in his appendix that over one hundred writers were asked to express their views on this subject. The book contains 69 texts and two letters from Günter Eich and Reinhard Lettau turning down the request.

"I cannot cooperate," wrote Eich, "as I have had to live with myself for over sixty years and am not interested in myself." His wife, Ilse Aichinger, also declined.

Lettau gave political reasons for his refusal. "You must excuse me," he wrote, "I am in no position to work. The only sentence I could write at the moment would be that I cannot write and no longer have any sympathy for people who can write instead of fighting." Revolution has replaced his humorous short stories such as *Schwierigkeiten beim Häuserbauen* and *Auftritt Manigs*.

Other writers to decline included Enzensberger, Handke, Walser and, with the exception of Günter Kunert, the six East German authors asked to contribute.

The question "Why do you write? " is not all that precise, a shortcoming reflected in the answers given. Strangely enough none of the writers suggested that silly questions did not deserve clever answers. But a certain embarrassment and uncertainty was found in nearly all the articles, leading to poses.

Motive. Deutsche Autoren zu der Frage: Warum schreiben Sie? (Motives. German authors explain why they write.) Edited by Richard Salis with a foreword by Walter Jens. Published by Horst Erdmann, Tübingen and Basle. pp 392. 24 Marks.

A number of writers went so far as to counter the question "Why do you write? " with "Why do you breathe? " of "Why do you sing? " as if writing was a vital process and not a mental activity or work requiring talent as well as a period of learning and adaption.

The idea of a genius can be found along with the myth of spontaneous and compulsive production. The other extreme, which is no less dubious, is found in the claim that writing is manual labour or a particularly absurd and repugnant torment. It is probably no coincidence that experienced writers like to see themselves in this role.

Another attitude, that of the poet administering to a person's spirit, is no longer contemporary and has therefore become rare. Nobody likes appearing as a poet any longer.

Instead the attitude of the engineer is at its zenith. This is based on the misunderstanding that literature today must orient itself around science. Heissenbüttel in particular has said that and has constantly repeated it.

He says it once again in *Motive*: "As I stated years ago, I recognise in this turn of literature-making to the methodical the parallel position of literature to science that seems to typify everything I

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■ EDUCATION

Speech training alone is insufficient to overcome class advantages among children

Almost any party manifesto today calls for nursery schools to be set up to make up for the inequality of social opportunity. Putting this into practice is a different kettle of fish.

It is not only the financial question that remains unsolved. There is also a lot to be decided about teacher training. Things are not much better when the content of the courses and their theoretical basis are considered, even though the main emphasis is placed on helping a child's language and expression.

A study published recently by the Max Planck Institute for Educational Research in Berlin is useful on this point. It was written by U. Oevermann and is entitled *Language and Social Background. A Contribution to the Analysis of Socialisation Processes of Specific Classes and their Importance for School Success.*

Oevermann comes out with one warning in the course of his report. "Mere linguistic enrichment, as is common in the modern pre-school programmes in the United States, is of little benefit and can be fatal to individual children," he writes.

It could be fatal, the writer adds, if the social relationships in the pre-school classes are not such that development of linguistic talents is tantamount to an expansion of the children's behaviour patterns.

A second condition is that work must be based on existing specific forms of intelligent conduct and that this type of intelligence should be respected even if it does not fit in with what is normally demanded at schools.

As Oevermann assumes that intelligent behaviour in the "lower classes" need not be expressed in linguistic discrimination (as is fostered at schools) but could work in an opposite direction, he draws another conclusion about schools in general and their yardsticks.

Frankfurter Rundschau

Schools, he says, should draw up criteria of performance and selection that will also cater for the specific forms of "lower class" intelligence that he believes exists.

But the study aims at anything else but making light of linguistic talents and the fostering of them. Instead, the main theory put forward by the work is that there are two clearly distinct linguistic codes, one typical of the educated middle classes and the other for the lower classes.

Belonging to one of these codes determines not only success at school but also social opportunities in general and personal development.

As the elaborated code of the middle classes increases the ability to understand abstract concepts and contributes to greater freedom of thought and behaviour, the children of the lower classes would have a vital interest in being taught this code. The best time is during the pre-school stage as the codes are assimilated early in a child's life.

Oevermann's theory, based on that of the British socio-linguist Basil Bernstein, offers little prospect of a person overcoming his code (this is almost synonymous with class fate) through linguistic training alone.

The code reflects the social position of the family from which he came and controls individual behaviour. It is a sort of juncture between social structure in general and the mental states of the individual.

As it is influenced by certain types of education and social relationships within the family or between the family and the world around it, the restricted code of the lower classes can probably only be extended in the direction of the elaborated code if the tuition takes place in an equally close correlation between language and behaviour. This demands a correspondingly free and encouraging atmosphere.

Oevermann only mentions the possible applications of his theory by the way and warns against overgeneralisations. His study concentrates on three main points that are all of importance to education policy and educational science even though they cannot immediately be expressed as concrete demands or clearly proved results.

The study provides an informative survey of international research on the links between social origins, education, language and educational success.

Oevermann also describes an empirical investigation among Frankfurt school children in which he tested the code theory by analysing their language.

In the final discussion about his results and how they compare with Bernstein's teachings Oevermann tries to present a sociologically precise picture of the code theory and attempts an interpretation that will be of future value to educational science.

The results of the empirical investigations confirm Oevermann's view that the differences existing between the linguistic structures of children from the lower and middle classes can be interpreted along the lines of restricted and a developed linguistic usage.

These differences do not affect vocabulary but sentence structure, the use of tenses and further features of this type. It is not a question of varying intelligence. – some of the lower class children were more intelligent.

Speaking of the tragic connection between intelligence and the linguistic code or background, Oevermann states that an intelligent child from the lower class does not have the language necessary to express his thoughts adequately. The less intelligent middle class children can hide the shortcomings of his answers by using a more discriminating linguistic form.

This finding should be correct and should have some effect on education policy even if the further claims of the code theory are not confirmed by future investigations.

The same should be true for the assumption that the educational style and results do not remain uninfluenced by the social position of the parental home.

A memorandum published by the Education Council already states that worker participation in decision-making would benefit the educational opportunities of working-class children.

Gottfried Pfeffer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 February 1972)

Writers' motives

Continued from page 11

do and in which I see a general tendency of modern literature."

Statements based on autobiographical information are acceptable. A number of authors reveal their own life story to show how an author comes to write and what his intentions are at the time.

This is particularly true for middle generation writers such as Hans Bender, Horst Bienek, Max von der Grün, Josef Janker, Hermann Lenz and Paul Schallück. But even their contributions cannot hide the dubiousness of the whole venture.

It has already been said that a stupid question cannot be given a clever answer. This statement must be revised to a certain extent. Asked why he writes, Günter Bruno Fuchs replied, "Because I painted a lot when I was a very small child. I had not learnt to write at that time. Now I've grown up a little I'm trying to catch up." *Franz Schonauer*

(Deutsche Zeitung, 11 February 1972)

Teachers object to classes to study military affairs

It is important to inform pupils about the need for adequate defence and to illustrate plainly and objectively the role of the armed forces," a statement issued last August by the Baden-Württemberg Education Minister Wilhelm Hahn claims.

The statement, sent as a guideline to schools in the Federal state with the express permission of the CDU-SPD government, added that the role of the Bundeswehr was to be made so understandable that pupils would recognise its necessity.

The decree was prompted by a letter sent by Chancellor Brandt to the Prime Ministers of the Federal states calling for efforts to arouse young people's interest in the need of adequate defence as a condition of any policy of detente.

Willy Brandt repeated this in his New Year's speech: "We must however realise that military efforts are also required in the foreseeable future for the maintenance of peace."

The decree has really angered the Education and Science Trade Union (GEW). The union is now calling for people to support them in the fight against a decree linked, it claims, with the remilitarisation of the Federal Republic of Germany. Pupils have organised or threatened strike action to demonstrate against what is being described as the military training decree.

But to call the classes planned by Brandt and Hahn military training is tantamount to describing the elementary introduction into the legal system given by schools as legal training.

Defence is a duty of the State. The Bundeswehr is the instrument it uses in carrying out its duty. It is based on the general conscription embodied in Basic Law. A State should be allowed to discuss this in community study classes.

Information about the armed forces is necessary as it involves an obligation that can affect all young men more decisively than any other legal obligations.

The question of defence has often been given inadequate treatment in social studies classes up to now, as the Chancellor rightly said. This is due largely to the lack of time, apart from the political beliefs of teachers. But this is now being rejected as the subject of a lesson for political reasons.

The GEW considers the decree unconstitutional because of the freedom of conscience guaranteed by Basic Law. Using this argument, it refers to the sentence: "The role of the Bundeswehr is to be made so understandable that it is recognised as necessary by pupils."

Can a pacifist be expected to carry out this function as part of his teaching duties? Similar questions of conscience may afflict teachers who are asked to discuss compulsory immunisation, registry-office weddings or Church schools in their lessons.

It is not always possible to guarantee a basic freedom of activity for all decisions of conscience, the Bonn commentary to Basic Law states.

As the Constitutional Court has ruled that it cannot be unconstitutional for citizens to be called to the protection and defence of the supreme values of the Community that they themselves form, the government will also the right and obligation to ensure that schoolchildren see the need for military service.

The GEW on the other hand speaks of a restriction of the direct educational responsibility of teachers fixed in the Baden-Württemberg law governing the standardisation and organisation of the education system.

It only forgets to say what the law adds: "... within the framework of the educational plans and other rules and regulations incumbent upon him (the teacher)." The Education Minister's decree is covered by this.

The GEW fears that a syllabus supporting the State and ruling out all criticism will lead to a militarisation of society. Criticism of an institution depends on knowledge of it. A teacher's propaganda for his own personal views is no substitute.

The decree fails to mention the right of conscientious objection. Neither Article 12a on military service nor the restriction of basic rights through the duty to serve are mentioned. But a teacher of social studies should have a rudimentary knowledge of Basic Law.

The government and the armed forces are faced by the difficult problem of having to attend to the fulfilment of military service, the respecting of conscientious objection and the prevention of shirking all at the same time.

Conscientious objection has priority over military service as it offers the possibility of exemption. But it is an exceptional right. That is why teachers have to start with the military service common to most democratic countries and then speak of the possibility of conscientious objection as well as its limits.

The decree suggests using young officers in these classes as they are said to be better informed than many teachers. But it is understandable that they would provide propaganda for the soldier's profession and this must be ruled out.

That is why the teaching must be left to the teachers themselves. Their training makes them superior to the young officers not in terms of expertise but teaching method. Outsiders could disturb teaching procedure however great their knowledge of the subject.

The decree is set out objectively on the whole. There can be discussion about the correction of its shortcomings. But with the GEW's violent attack with its total rejection, its demagogically distorted phraseology and its completely one-sided and sometimes incorrect information? Its criticism is thus robbed of serious basis.

Theodor Eschenburg

(Die Zeit, 11 February 1972)

■ MEDICINE

Münster scientists examine the value of light on the human organism

Ever since 1873 doctors have known that body temperature, the pulse rate and blood pressure are influenced by changes in light intensity during the course of the day.

But it is only in recent years that more intensive research has been made into the connections between light and the human organism.

Two researchers most involved in this work – Professors Fritz Hollwich and Bernhard Dieckhues of Münster University Eye Clinic – have written an article for the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin* in which they give an astonishing number of examples of the way light affects bodily processes.

It begins at birth. Babies who are born blind lag behind those with normal sight in both growth and development. This is probably because the lack of light delays the development of the hypophysis.

This organ is of decisive influence on hormone control so it is not surprising that even in adults a lack of light is first noticed in physical functions controlled by hormones.

Members of a polar expedition suffered a number of illnesses at the end of a long winter. Their potency and sexual drive had decreased, the blood sugar level was lower, blood pressure had been reduced, their hair tended to thin and they suffered from depression. A drop in the sexual drive of inhabitants of the dark northern latitudes is also noted during the winter months.

Light also affects blood formation. The two researchers from Münster showed that a lack of light causes a pathological rise in the number of certain white corpuscles. Light accelerated blood regeneration in cases of anaemia.

Only sunlight has a beneficial effect on the organism of course. Things are different with artificial light, unfortunately. People having to work all the time under artificial lighting suffer from a number a physical and mental disorders, Professors Hollwich and Dieckhues claim.

Artificial light has an intensive effect stress-wise on blood cells such as the eosinophils and thrombocytes. A striking phenomenon was discovered when the effects of light on urination were studied. A shortage of light slows down the excretion of urine. Blind people often look bloated because of the amount of water retained in their body. The flickering light of normal fluorescent lighting increases urination, a fact of great importance for the staff of neon-lit department stores and open-plan offices. The professors fear that too much artificial light could harm the organism of children. This is why they advise a general ban on the building of windowless schools of the type recently opened in Neu-Isenburg.

Ludo Zumwald

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 February 1972)

Overweight people take light view of being overweight

Fifty per cent of the over-fifties suffer from excess weight but few worry about the effects this may have on their health, the Munich Institute for Basic Research found during a survey commissioned by the Health Ministry.

A number of alarming facts were brought to the surface. Twenty-five per cent of the under-thirties are too fat and one person in three in the age range up to forty suffers from excess weight.

These results were based on the fact that the ideal weight for a woman who is for instance five foot six tall is between 120 and 130 pounds. A man who is five foot ten tall should weigh between 140 and 155 pounds.

But the people interviewed were not very much bothered about figures of this type. "A few pounds more don't really matter," seventy per cent said.

Only 27 per cent regulate their weight. A total of 23 per cent alternate between eating and starving because their clothes have become too tight or too slack. Fifty per cent do not bother about their weight.

Doctors describe as overweight those people who have twenty per cent more fat on their body than they should have according to the ideal weights.

The Munich Institute found that 39 per cent of the male population and 41 per cent of the female were currently overweight.

Four fifths of the fat people interviewed admitted they were too corpulent but one in three of them stated he liked to be a little on the plump side and preferred eating and drinking to dieting.

The obese also demand a lot from their daily nourishment. It must not be fattening, 56 per cent demand, while it must be good and powerful (42 per cent) and must fill a person up (31 per cent).

Hannes Scholten

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 February 1972)



Portable cardiograph

Simonetta, a jumper, is quite willing to let an electrocardiogram be made, a recording of the heart action currents which provides information on the condition of the heart muscle and hence on the performance which can be expected of the mare. For this purpose she does not have to be transported to the animal clinic: the vet performs the examination in the stable – with the aid of a new small portable electrocardiograph shown here. This *Cardiostat 3 T* made by Siemens can be operated either with line voltage or with batteries, and can record the ECG on three tracks, that is in three leads at the same time. This small instrument gives valuable diagnostic service both in veterinary medicine and – above all – in human medicine; for example, in home visits by the doctor, in the ambulance, at the hospital bed, at sports grounds and in many other cases. (Photo: Siemens)

Anaesthesia created by electrical impulses

The first experiments on animals with electro-anaesthesia, whereby carefully calculated electrical impulses of a suitable frequency are brought into the vicinity of the brain, were undertaken in 1902 but it is only recently that they have attracted greater interest.

The mechanism involved in the electrically-induced narcotic state is also much better known today.

Writing in the medical periodical *Technik in der Medizin*, senior physician Friedrich-Marbod Meissner and Dr Gertrud Daugs from the anaesthesia department of the Kräherwald Clinic in Stuttgart reported on their experiences with a system of electrodes with allowed electrical impulses to flow from the orbital cavities through most of the brain to the mastoids.

The electrical field spreads through the section of the brain under the cortex, provokes irritation and inhibits the functioning of the cerebral cortex. The result is a state of sleepiness or sleep.

More impressive results can be obtained with this treatment if it is additionally supported by medicaments. The two doctors found that only 2.1 per cent of all cases treated in this way failed to respond to the electro-anaesthesia.

A further 14.8 per cent of the people used in the experiment did not fall asleep or only become dozy but they remained sleepy after the electricity was switched off and soon dropped off.

A total of 57.8 per cent fell asleep during treatment and 25.3 per cent were still sleeping hours later. The treatment had an extremely positive effect in more than 83 per cent of the cases, therefore.

Dr Meissner and Dr Daugs conclude from this that the method could become a valuable part of a combined anaesthesia whereby the electrical impulses would supplement and intensify the effect of drugs.

Experiences made up to now have shown that this is an extremely mild and harmless method. There is no fear of complications... *Klaus Evers*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 February 1972)

Drug combination dangers discussed at Hamburg

Sick people should be given only one type of drug, Professor K.D. Bock of Essen told the 78th congress of the Northwest German Association for Internal Medicine in Hamburg.

If a combination of medicaments is prescribed there can be no accurate control on the effect of the various substances nor is it possible to analyse how they affect each other or form other chemical compounds in the patient's body.

The blunderbuss treatment and polypragmasia that many doctors still adopt in the hope that one of their ideas will be successful cannot be defended in the light of modern pharmacokinetics, Professor Bock added.

There are however exceptions where the simultaneous prescription of two or at most three medicaments can be of use in fighting the same complaint. Bock named four possibilities.

Combining drugs should only be permitted, he said, if effectively could be increased, compatibility improved, toxicity of the individual medicaments decreased and possible side-effects avoided. It can be practical to combine drugs in treating blood pressure.

There is one other ground for combining medicaments. With old people who have to undergo simultaneous treatment for a variety of complaints the regular consumption of pills and tablets at varying intervals can often prove a psychological burden, ending in mistakes or the patient not taking what has been prescribed for him. A combination of drugs can be a life-saver in cases of this type.

Professor H.J. Dengler of Giessen showed how it was possible today to control the reciprocal effects of different medicaments in the organism.

The entry of digitalis preparations into the body, their distribution, effects and effective period can be accurately traced with the help of tritium. The varying effects of taking these drugs in tablet form or having them injected into the bloodstream can also be analysed.

It was found that the half-life of these drugs – the period in which half the prescribed dose had been excreted by the organism – was not simultaneous with the middle of the wearing-off period. The loss of a drug's effectivity was subject to laws of its own. *Christoph Wolff*

(Die Welt, 31 January 1972)

Vitamin B 12 fights 'flu

Vitamin B12 appears to be surprisingly effective as a means of preventing influenza, other flu infections and the common cold, Dr Valentin Köhler of Würzburg claims.

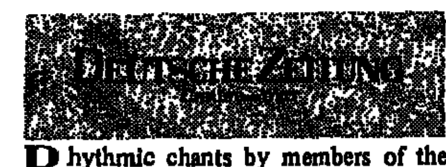
Dr Köhler recently attended a medical congress where he described his treatment of 1,400 workers. The vitamin must be inhaled in nasal-spray form two or three times a day, he said. Thirty drops in a quarter of a glass of water can also be drunk three times a day.

Preventive treatment must start four weeks before the onset of the cold, wet weather that is instrumental in causing colds, Dr Köhler states. Colds can also be checked by this vitamin treatment when the first symptoms have appeared.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 January 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Survey reveals young people are not as 'red' as they are painted



Rhythmic chants by members of the students' Spartacus Club and the clenched fists of apprentices who belong to the West German Young Socialist Workers Association (SDAJ) give anxiety to the Federal government and to citizens of this country.

Youth that in 1957 Helmut Schelsky spoke of as being to all intents and purposes sceptical has now become actively revolutionary, that is not only concerned with reforms but wishes to topple the structure of our society anchored in parliamentary democracy. Their object is democratic Communism. They wish to do away with our social setup and establish socialist totalitarianism.

In order to discover what young people's aims and ideas really are a survey was commissioned by the government. *Infratest* was asked to find out what political motivations young people had now.

The results dealt a severe blow to the generally held view that young people were revolutionary. The opposite seemed to be more correct. Young people, discounting those who are unpolitical, are for the main part conservatives, though with considerable variations, closely connected with the educational advantages they have enjoyed.

The survey divided the young people questioned between the ages of 15 and 24 up into four groups. Firstly young people who had passed elementary school standards. Secondly young people who had passed out of ordinary schools or trade schools. Then students who have the *Abitur*. Lastly university students.

The result was glaring. The more educated a young person is the more he or she is critical, discontented and revolutionary.

If reform tendencies among the younger generation come to light, then this signifies that they find that they cannot go along with the conformity demanded of the previous generation, their elders. According to the *Infratest* survey 47 per cent of young people viewed their parents rather as modern and frank, 27 per cent considered their parents to be old-fashioned and conservative, whilst 25 per cent did not find either one attitude nor the other in their parents.

The first view, the highest in the survey was held by 51 per cent of the first two groups. This figure among those who have the *Abitur* applied to 42 per cent. Among the first two groups only 23 per cent considered their parents to be old-fashioned, among those with the *Abitur* 26 per cent and among students 32 per cent. Most of the young people did not think much of their parents' political involvement. Only 33 per cent considered that their parents held serious discussions with other adults on political problems. More than a half maintained that their parents never discussed political matters or only rarely did so.

Twenty-seven per cent were of the view that adults did understand young people, but a massive 72 per cent answered this question with a No. The main reasons given for this were that young people today are more self-reliant, emancipated and self-willed. Twenty-four per cent were of the view that their elders were self-righteous and 29 per cent were of the view that they were authoritarian and undemocratic.

Social reforms should be introduced by the government according to 58 per cent of the young people, but 39 per cent want to let things remain as they stand. At this point the more educated ones divide off most steeply. Among people from the lower education levels only 48 per cent called for alterations to society, 77 per cent of young people from trade schools and the like, people with the *Abitur* 74 per cent and students 86 per cent. Nevertheless 44 per cent of the young people questioned had no idea what should be altered. Seventeen per cent did call for social reforms, but only seven per cent called for more democracy in our society.

Fifty-six per cent of the young people asked believed that advancement opportunities in the Federal Republic were fairly distributed. Among students only 44 per cent were of this view and of the *Abitur* people only 36 per cent. Opposite views were held by 64 per cent of the students and 39 per cent of the people from the ordinary education level. Thirty-eight per cent were of the view that they could reach any position in the land, but only 27 per cent of the students were of this belief.

Forty per cent unreservedly held the view that life in the Federal Republic was good if a person is of good family and education and takes care to surmount all the barriers. Eighty-three per cent – people with the *Abitur* 68 per cent and students 89 per cent – preferred to live in West Germany rather than any other country.

When questioned about what they wanted for the future a conservative and apolitical aspect appeared among the answers. Top of the list of wishes for the future was a happy family life – 75 per cent – and students with 65 per cent were top of the groups.

Seventy per cent maintained that in order to be successful a good education was essential: 62 per cent said hardwork and 61 per cent said self-confidence. Only 13 per cent considered money a sure means to success and six per cent said rich parents helped.

Infratest reported that 82 per cent of the young people did not belong to any kind of organisation, two per cent were members of a political youth movement and three per cent belonged to a trade union. A massive 72 per cent said that they would not join a political party at any time in the future: 27 per cent maintained that it would be improbable. One per cent were already members of a political party.

In this aspect there was a considerable division among the various groups. Seventy-seven per cent of the people with elementary school education maintained they would not join a political party, 51 per cent of those with the *Abitur* and 48 per cent of students. *Gerhard Baumann*

(Deutsche Zeitung, 11 February 1972)



Erica Pappritz

(Photo: dpa)

Protocol-expert Erica Pappritz dies in Bonn

Bonn's grand lady of protocol, Erica Pappritz, 78, is dead. Until fifteen years ago she worked as deputy head of protocol in Bonn, where she died of a heart attack.

Her reputation will long survive her both in the Federal capital and in the nation as a whole.

She was born in Lissa, Posnan, the daughter of an army officer. She was the first woman to achieve the rank of *Legationsrat* and was a worthy successor to the eighteenth century arbiter of good manners, Baron Adolf Friedrich Knigge (1752–1796).

Erica Pappritz was a severe and on occasions terrifying woman. Her rulings on good manners seemed sometimes antiquated, but she definitely did give a certain tone to diplomatic circles in Bonn.

Her experience during forty years service with the Foreign Office made her word virtually law.

Her rulings often stirred up considerable opposition. In 1957 Annemarie Renger, SPD, asked a question in the Bundestag concerning a book that had then recently appeared entitled *Buch der Etikette* (Manual of Etiquette) written by Erica Pappritz.

The former president of the Bundestag, Elisabeth Lüders, warned the then Foreign Minister, Heinrich von Brentano, that the style of the book was not all it should be as regards tact. She asked *if the writer* should continue to work at the Foreign Office.

Erica Pappritz remained – until she reached retirement age the same year.

(Handelsblatt, 8 February 1972)

Many a man's job a woman could do as competently

In professional life men have the main say. In terms of numbers they also have the main influence. Out of every 100 people in work in this country 64 are men and 36 are women. This ratio will not alter very much from now until 1980. The emphasis over the next ten years is likely to alter, however.

In the last ten years women have been ble to invade many branches of employment. Most jobs, with the exception of senior management and various official positions, are for the most part "reserved for one sex or the other." By this token people who work as toolmakers or as type-setters have traditionally been men. On the other hand many jobs in the office and with electronics have been reserved for women.

But the position can change rapidly. But experts are of the view that this situation is not immutable. It is not important if certain jobs are done by men or women. The Erlangen Institute for Employment Research has conducted a survey and come to the conclusion that 35 per cent of the jobs currently held by men could be done by women. The only condition the survey imposed is that the women should have the same training as the men.

In two thirds of the cases investigated the jobs were too hard physically for women. If not that they were too dangerous. When top management jobs were considered there was also a problem since it was considered that a woman in a top job would be unacceptable to other staff members.

For workers and skilled workers there are not so many opportunities for women to take over a man's job. The interchange is possible with approximately a fifth of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. Among white-collar workers this figure is greater and among public officials it could account for as much as between sixty and ninety per cent.

The percentage increases as the level of education increases. Take for example women who have passed through an elementary school. They should take over about 63 per cent of the jobs. Girls who have passed the *Abitur* could take over 75 per cent. Girls who have only had a lower school education could not take over so many jobs. It follows that a woman who has been educated will be a good wage-earner.

There are a number of jobs which require advanced qualifications and which are considered essentially careers for men. But many of these job could be done by women. For example:

* Of a hundred typesetters in this country only three are women, but this could easily be increased to 82. In the GDR the figure is 23.

* On the technical side of electronics, radio and television only ten per cent of the total labour force is female. This could be increased to 56 and 61 per cent respectively.

* Women could do 23 per cent of the jobs in the tool-making sector, but at present there are only approximately [illegible] per cent so occupied.

Further examples could be given in the foodstuffs industries and in interior decorating and equipping.

Women do hold jobs in the office world. Nowadays this is not a startling fact. But women could hold positions further up the ladder than they do. In senior ranks only about ten per cent of the jobs are held by women, but it could be 84 per cent. In banking and insurance there are any number of jobs that women could do.

Academic positions such as on the bench (currently only seven per cent of judges are women) professorships (only [illegible] per cent are lady doctors). Jobs of this kind are to some extent limited for women. An interesting factor here is that three quarters of all doctors in the Soviet Union are women.

Few women are employed in jobs that require an engineering or technical training. Nevertheless women could satisfactorily hold something like fifty per cent of these jobs.

The uncertainty that surrounds women at work leads to the question how not were the facts investigated by the Erlangen Institute.

The Erlangen Institute points out that the senior staff that were questioned concerning women at work had definite views on the woman's role in society, about her physical and mental ability and her ability to support strain. These factors cannot be appraised by objectively looking at salaries paid. Despite these reservations this survey shows one thing: women's chances at work could be considerably extended. *Franz Gegler*

(Die Zeit, 11 February 1972)

■ SPORT

Bob sleigh win in Sapporo should boost the sport



In terms of membership the Federal Republic Bob & Sleigh Association is the second smallest of the sixty or so sports associations in the country. Only the modern pentathlon has fewer adepts.

Yet in terms of Olympic medals they outstrip all comers. The bob sledge boys came home from the Sapporo Winter Olympics with three fifth places, one fourth place, a bronze, a silver and a gold medal. The tobogganers, by way of comparison, were caught napping by the absolute superiority of the GDR.

Somewhere or other there must be a reason why the bob adepts so successfully prospect for Olympic gold. Yet they are bound to receive less financial assistance from the Sports Aid Foundation than most other disciplines and certain to have poorer training facilities too.

This country's bob adepts were the only participants at Sapporo who did not have a coach or trainer with them – for the simple reason that they do not have one at home either.

When expert advice is called for they have a word with Hans Hohenester, the sports secretary of their association. Twenty years ago Hohenester, a contemporary of Anderl Ostler, was a good bob man himself. At Sapporo he was one of the adjudicators.

Wolfgang Zimmerer, a quiet 31-year-old from Ohlstadt who conveys a decided impression of imperturbability, and Horst Floth, the Tutzing publican with the nerves of a thoroughbred racehorse, discussed details of technique and equipment at Sapporo with other members of the team.

Giving them advice about aerodynamics and cornering would probably be a thankless task anyway. They are used to reaching their own decisions, for better or for worse. They have very little choice on the matter.

The sledges piloted by the world's best bob men are made by Siorpaes of Italy, who not unnaturally supplies his fellow-countrymen with the very latest design.

The runners mounted to the base of these outsize iron slippers before the race are made of best hay fork steel, just as they always have been.

On a number of occasions approaches have been made to iron and steel research laboratories for assistance in developing new materials but none has been forthcoming.

For at least a year, however, it has been common knowledge that the consistency of the ice on Hokkaido, one of the four main Japanese islands, differs from that on European runs.

But since this country won both the four- and two-man bob events at the 1971 pre-Olympic tournaments it was decided to make no alterations.

Floth, who came second in the two-man and fifth in the four-man bob event at Sapporo just as he had at Grenoble four years beforehand, had sounded a warning note.

"I feel as though I were driving with tyres fully inflated on an icy road," he complained. "I have absolutely no hold on the run."

Horst Floth is often a little overhasty in his decisions but on this occasion he was proved right. There must have been some way of developing an alloy specially suited to the Sapporo ice.

This may seem to be a little carping when one bears in mind how well this country fared. Wolfgang Zimmerer's gold medal in the two-man event and bronze medal in the fours represented a fair share of the six Olympic medals going.

But the medals were not won on the strength of first-rate equipment. They were the result of first-rate piloting by the two men on the 1,583-metre Teine Yama run.

For Zimmerer his medals were also a victory for his home town of Ohlstadt. He is not the most communicative of people but when he did choose to say anything it was usually that the folks back home won't half be pleased.

His brakesman Peter Utzschneider and the two centremen of the fours, Walter Steinbauer and Stefan Gaisreiter, were also gunning for Ohlstadt, where the bob is as much at home as handball in Gummersbach or football in Schalke.

Up till a year or so ago the rules allowed the runners to be warmed by hand before the race. Ohlstadt bob fans could be seen in company strength at the runs in St Moritz, Igls and Cervinia queueing to rub their clammy hands up and down the cold steel.



Walter Steinbauer, Wolfgang Zimmerer, Peter Utzschneider and Stefan Gaisreiter in Sapporo (Photo: Horstmüller)

When their hands were cold they went to the back of the queue, plunging their mitts into their pockets to warm up again. A win was always a victory for the village as a whole.

The rule has now been changed. Only the members of the team are allowed to warm the runners with their bare hands, but no one bothers. It is no longer worthwhile.

Bob adepts feel the new rule was a slap in the face for Ohlstadt. No one else has ever benefited to quite the same extent from such a demonstration of community spirit.

In the two-man bob this country nonetheless possesses an advantage others have reason to envy. At Königsee, near Berchtesgaden, a sledge run has now been opened that can be used all the year round. It can be used by two-man bob sleds and represents a well-nigh unique training facility.

This may well be the main reason why the four-man bob did not fare as well in the Olympics. Jean Wicki of Switzerland, the winner, who clearly outraced Zimmerer, the man who was well ahead in training, had the advantage of the only four-man bob run newly built this winter, in St Moritz.

Wicki, who had discuss and shot-put record-holder Edy Hubacher as anchor man (he will probably be the only competitor at both Sapporo and Munich), made good use of the advantage.

The trend towards employing thrusting field athletes to get the bob off to a fast start is observable in this country too. The man behind Floth in the four-man bob is Donat Ertl, whose best time for the 100 metres is 10.4 seconds.

Bearded pilot Floth is also thinking in terms of taking on Willi Holdorf, who won gold for this country at Tokyo in the decathlon. The days are long since past when weight was what counted.

In the wake of Olympic success an attempt will undoubtedly be made to have a four-man track built in this country – just as Erhard Keller and Monika Pflug's speed-skating gold medals will inevitably give rise to the desire for a speed-skating rink along Inzell lines in the west of the country.

The only snag is the comment by IOC President Avery Brundage that it is nonsense to spend several million Marks on bob runs for a couple of hundred adepts all over the world.

What is more, for the last six months the IOC ruling is that winter sport disciplines must have sport associations in at least twenty countries to qualify for the Olympics.

The International Bob Association at present has seventeen national associations, but the new ruling is not to apply fully until 1980. It also remains to be seen whether Mr Brundage really meant it seriously.

On the final day of the bob events at Teine Yama he was there to hand over the medals in person. *Ulrich Kaiser*

(Die Zeit, 18 February 1972)

Football bribe club demoted two divisions

Arminia Bielefeld, the Federal league football club involved in bribery and corruption proceedings, was sentenced to drastic punishment by the tribunal of the Federal Republic Football Association in Frankfurt on 19 February.

In the main case involved in the bribery scandal Arminia, accused of "fixing" fixtures on five occasions, were stripped of professional status and relegated two divisions to the Westphalian amateur league.

Ex-coach Piechaczek was banned from training a football team for a period of ten years.

This drastic penalty came as a surprise even to people in the know in connection with the scandal. It was the full rigour demanded by prosecution counsel Hans Kindermann.

Sentence was passed because of unsporting behaviour in five cases on the strength of the FA's legal statutes. Trainer Piechaczek's ban comes into force immediately. The club can appeal within eight days to the FA court of appeal.

After the FA court of appeal has given its opinion, should the need arise, the final possibility open to Arminia is to take the case to a mediation tribunal.

The proceedings against ex-club president and manager Wilhelm Stute and Wilhelm Pieper have been dropped. Costs have been awarded against Arminia and Piechaczek.

Last season Arminia Bielefeld rigged the following crucial fixtures: the 1 – 0 against Schalke and the 1 – 0 against Hertha Berlin. But for these "victories" Arminia would almost certainly have been relegated.

(Welt am Sonntag, 20 February 1972)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.36
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Danmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.60
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.60
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d